REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No 8.761.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1877.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

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Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

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Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.		2 8
Third do.		2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0 2½ As.

a line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

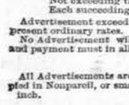
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. BERAR, 1,082 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander J. Smith, on SATURDAY, the 10th March 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Callingapatam, Cocanada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalore, Palm Point and Chittagong, if sufficient inducement offers.

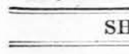
Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle or Colombo by the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

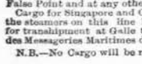


THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander A. Morris, on FRIDAY, the 9th March, 1877, at 4 P.M. to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUS AT BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSEH and occasionally at HARRIEN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 A.M.

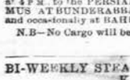
The s.s. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 9th March 1877, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. VINGORLA, 572 Tons, 136 H. P., Commander A Gray, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 13th March, 1877, at 10 A.M., sailing at Vorawul, Pore Bunder, Mangrole and Catch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, on the 24th,

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Including Wines

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

INDIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 15th March 1877.
PERSIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 31st March 1877.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st April 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th April 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

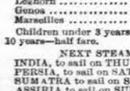
C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th January 1877.

RUBATTINO S. N. COMPANY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

XTRA STEAMERS TO NAPLES, LIVORNO, AND GENOA.



MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s well-known Steamer INDIA, Captain Donzao, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 15th March next, to be followed by the PERSIA, Captain Messina, to leave on SATURDAY, the 31st March 1877, *without fail*. For passage and particulars of information, apply to

C. GRONDONA, Agent,
Rubattino S. N. Company.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL,

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S.S. TRINACRIA will sail positively on WEDNESDAY, the 21st March, and will be followed by the S. S. EUROPA on WEDNESDAY, the 18th April.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

1st CLASS TO NAPLES ..... Rs. 400
Do. TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th February 1877.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S. S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons.

C. W. Pearson, Commander.

TO SAIL 10TH MARCH POSITIVELY.

THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch as above, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian Trade and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the Main Deck and in a Saloon built on Deck.

She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL—Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines, &c, which can be procured on board at Moderate prices. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th February 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S.S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,

CAPTAIN THOMAS COLLINS.

THIS Steamer will sail again for LIVERPOOL on WEDNESDAY, the 14th March, positively.

A few Berths are still disengaged.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 27th February 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	H.P.	Captains.	
S. PEKIN	600	W. Woolcott	12th Mar.
— SUMATRA	450	C. Anderson	19th do.
S. MONGOLIA	530	A. Coleman	26th do.
— PERA	450	Geo. Hyde	2nd April.
S. MIRZAPORE	600	A. Parish	9th do.
— SIAM	500	N. W. Hazlewood	16th do.
S. MALWA	450	P. S. Tomlin	23rd do.
— NIZAM	450	A. E. Barlow	30th do.
S. ARABIA	500	N. St. wart	7th May.
— THIBET	400	G. F. Cates	14th do.
S. SURAT	530	G. C. Burne	21st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked S proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 2 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th February 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 20th March 1877, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. LOMBARD, (2,723 Tons and 450 H. P.), Captain W. B. Hall, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 17th March 1877.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th March 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports calling at Galle),

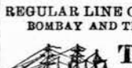
Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.		
TANJORE	2263	450	Capt J. Orman	31st March at 3 P. M.
TRAVANCORE	1900	350	Capt W. Barratt	28th April at 3 P. M.
BANGALORE	2063	500	Capt G.N. Hector	14th May at 3 P. M.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th March 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE Company's Steamer CASTORE, 2,700 Tons, and 250 H.P., Captain G. Manuzio, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 21st March 1877.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 90
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

This steamer fulfilles a Bureau and Stewardess, and has superior accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch Steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates:—

S.S. POLLUX, 2,700 Tons, 250 H.P., on the 10th April 1877
S.S. ETTORE, 2,800 do. 400 do. do. 10th May „

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

JOSEPH JANNI, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 1st March 1877.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship TYTHONUS, Capt. Cetino, arrived from LONDON, are requested to SEND in their BILLS of LADING accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and counter-signature and PAY FREIGHT and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective G ODS as they come to hand, otherwise th y will be landed without further notice at their expense and risk The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of of any package after it has left the ship's deck.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Ship Tythonus.

Bombay, 5th March 1877.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. PRO-PONTIS, Dunn, Master, from LIVERPOOL, are requested to PAY FREIGHT and SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and counter-signature, and to TAKE D LIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for Damage or Short D-livery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 5th March 1877.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. "NELLIE MARTIN." FOX, Master, from LONDON are requested to PAY FREIGHT and SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and counter-signature and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS. No claim for damage or short delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before the departure of the vessel.

NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th March 1877.

HOUSES TO LET.

MATHERAN.

THE BUNGALOWS TO LET for HOT SEASON, known as follows:—

WADIA LODGE. Rent Rs. 400. Accommodation: 4 Bedrooms, 2 Bath-rooms and Drawing and Dining-rooms in one.

THE KEEPSAKE. Rent Rs. 300. Accommodation: 1 Bedroom, 2 Bath-rooms and 1 Sitting-room.

THE FOLLY, an excellent Upstair BUNGALOW. Rent Rs. 1,500 per year in advance. Accommodation: 4 Bed-rooms and 4 Bath-rooms; up-stairs: 2 Bed-rooms and 2 Bath-rooms, besides Sitting and Dining-rooms Downstairs.

Apply to

J. C. PINTO,
Proprietor Alexandra Hotel.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, an English-built full-size MAIL PHAETON, convertible into a Waggonette, by Lewis, of Salisbury, with Lady's Folding Step, the property of a Gentleman proceeded to England.

An English-built light stylish MAIL PHAETON, built by Laurie and Marner, of London, suitable for Arab Horses. Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co., Girgaum.

FOR SALE, a good second-hand 6 Horse Power PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE by CLAYTON and SHUTTLEWORTH. Apply to Messrs. ALSTONS & Co., Mangalore.

20th February, 1877.

For Sale at this Office.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

Price—Four Annas.

For Sale at this Office.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price—Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS:

INTRODUCTION.
REPORT OF THE BARODA COMMISSION OF 1873.
PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875.
RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REPORT OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSIONERS.
OPINIONS OF THE NATIVE MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A very powerful Bay Waler Mare, 6 years, 15 hands, an excellent saddle mare, and perfectly quiet, gallops well and a good fencer, Rs. 800.

A thorough-bred Waler Gelding, 8 years, 15-2 high, an excellent mover in saddle and very showy. Rs. 600.

A handsome pair of Chesnut Arabs, 6 and 7 years, 14-3 high, well matched, good movers, with open Carriage by "Thorn," in good order, also set of English double harness, Turn-out, Rs. 1,800.

A pair of Bay Waler Mares, 15-2 high, serviceable, and good workers in double harness, with set of double harness, Rs. 700.

A Chesnut Arab Horse, 7 years, 14-1½, has been ridden as an Artillery and Infantry Charger, stands fire, and is a splendid Dogcart horse, being fast and showy, Rs. 500.

A Chesnut Colt, 4 years, 14-3, a good saddle horse, Rs. 400.

A powerful Chesnut Gulf Arab Gelding, 8 years, 14-2, has been ridden on Parade, makes a good hack, Rs. 400.

A Flea-bitten Grey Arab Galloway, 8 years, about 14-1, a free mover and an easy canter, suited for a Lady, Rs. 400.

A Bay Arab Galloway, 14 hands, has been ridden by a Lady or two years, Rs. 300.

A Bay Arab Horse, 8 years, 14-2 high, an excellent saddle horse has been ridden by a Lady, and is a first-class Dogcart horse, Rs. 300.

A large-sized powerful Bay Waler Gelding, 7 years, 16-2 high, broken to harness, Rs. 600.

Also a number of other horses on Commission Sale.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.
Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 8th February 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 8TH MARCH.

EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS OF MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA, THE CELEBRATED PIANIST, AND THE ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.

CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES. HUNDREDS UNABLE TO GAIN ADMISSION.

ON WHICH OCCASION WILL BE PRODUCED, FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY, BALFE'S LEGENDARY OPERA SATANELLA, (OR THE POWER OF LOVE,) IN FOUR ACTS.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

COUNT RUPERT ..... Mr. H. Vernon.
HORTENSIUS (*his Tutor*) ..... „ J. Batson.
CARL ..... „ J. Rollings.
BRACCIACHIO (*a Pirate Chief*) ..... „ A. Plumpton.
CONRAD ..... „ G. Bartle.
GRAND VIZIER ..... „ G. Fenton.
PRINCESS STELLA, } ..... Mrs. H. Vernon.
LELIA ..... }

IMMORTALS.

ARIMANES (*King of the Demons*) ..... Mr. A. Plumpton.
SATANELLA ..... Miss Elcia May.

NOBLES, PIRATES &c.

Between the First and Second Acts MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA WILL PERFORM

LE CHANT DES NAIADES ..... Ascher.
And between the Second and Third Acts
QUI VIVE, GALOP DE CONCERT ..... Ganz.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ..... Rs. 4 | Stalls ..... Rs. 3
Gallery ..... „ 2 | Pit ..... „ 1

Family Tickets admitting Three to the Dress Circle ... Rs. 10
Doors open at 8-30; Commence at 9.

Box Office open at SOUNDY and Co., where Plan may be seen and Seats secured.

Notice.—The Tramway Cars will run to and from Byculla on the Nights of Performance.

☞ SECURE YOUR SEATS EARLY ! ☜

BYCULLA CLUB.—APPLICANTS for the SECRETARYSHIP of the CLUB are informed that it is not intended at PRESENT to FILL UP THE VACANCY.

C. A. W. CAMERON,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 7th March 1877.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. TRINACRIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING, accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—I have settled with Mr. SUCCARAM BALALL DONDEKUR to purchase his House, assessed under No. 19, situated in Coibhat Lane, with the Pension Tax Ground on which it stands, measuring 25 feet in length and 55 feet in breadth. If any person has a claim on the property by way of Mortgage or otherwise, he must apprize me of it before the expiration of 14 days from the day of publication of this notice, otherwise it will be considered null and void.

DINKER VISHNOO JOGLAKUR,
Living in Narayenrao Dabhoolkur's Chawl, Lohar Chawl
Bombay, 7th March 1877.

HOUSE ASSESSMENT FOR 1877.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Municipal Commissioner has THIS DAY ATTACHED his CERTIFICATES to the Assessment Books of his Fort, Colaba, Mandavie, Umerkarry, Mazagon, Parell, Bhoiesalwar, Girgaum, Malabar Hill, Mahim and Camatecpoora Wards.

Appeals against the R te must be presented to the Clerk to the Court of Pet y Sessions within ten days from this date.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JOHN F. HUT HINSON,
Assistant Municipal Commissioner and Assessor.

Bombay, Assistant Municipal Commissioner and Assessor's Office, 7th March 1877.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRESH CHEDDAR CHEESE, in cut, 12 Annas per lb., Whole Cheese 11 Annas, Ham 14 Annas. J. PEARSE, 22 Apollo Street.

COMFORTABLE and Respectable BOARD and LODGINGS in vicinity of Byculla are available for a bachelor. Terms moderate. Address "C.," at this Office.

A NEW PARK PHAETON, pair of Ponies, set of Harness, Self Driving Phaeton and a young Mare. To be seen by applying at the *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, a set of SECOND-HAND ENGLISH DOUBLE HARNESS, in good order. For Price, &c., apply at this Office.

A Lady with three children requires two large Rooms in a Family House with use of kitchen, &c. Reply stating terms and locality, to "E.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

AMERICAN LUMBER, 1 and 2 inch, for sale in lots to suit. Apply to DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co., 7, Parsee Bazaar Street.

WANTED, a COMPETENT ACCOUNTANT. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to "C. D. C.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED a PIANIST and VIOLINIST to proceed up-country at once. Apply personally to "M.C.," English Hotel, Fort.

WANTED SITUATION in town or country by a steady young man just arrived; experienced in the Dry-ery and Clothing. First class references from former employers. Apply "A. B. C.," *Gazette* Office.

KEROSINE Oil Lamp and Cooking Apparatus combined, complete in case with Sauce Pan, Kettle and Fry Pan, for Rs. 10 Cash. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street.

NOTICES.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 29th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

Now Ready.

THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF INDIAN FAMINES.

By "MENIOR."

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL Travellers arriving in India NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The to charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

SUPERIOR HATS
FOR EVENING WEAR IN
BLACK, GREY AND BROWN FELTS.

THE "BALFE."
BLACK—Hard rounded crown, extra curled brim.

THE "D'AOSTA."
BLACK and GREY—Hard square crown, narrow brim

THE "DENMARK."
BLACK, BROWN and GREY—Hard rounded crown, wide brim.

THE "DEVON."
BLACK and GREY—Medium round crown, wide brim

THE "FOLKESTONE."
BLACK, BROWN and GREY—Extra tall, hard square crown.

THE "GENEVA."
BLACK and GREY—Tall square soft crown, stiff brim.

THE "HAMILTON."
BLACK and GREY—Soft rounded crown, stiff wide brim

THE "TALBOT."
BLACK and GREY—Soft square crown, extra tall stiff wide brim.

Cash Prices, Black and Brown, 7-8; Grey 8-8 each.

BEST SUN HELMETS.

ELLWOOD'S UNIVERSAL HELMET,
Covered with best fine White Drill.
Cash Rs. 13, Credit Rs. 15.

ELLOOWD'S SHIKAR HELMET,
Covered with Brown Drill, a strong useful Helmet for the Cash Rs. 13, Credit Rs. 15.

Ellwood's Patent
AIR CHAMBER FELT HELMET.
Double Felt throughout, inside soft and yielding, very light, comfortable to wear, and affording great protection from the sun.
Cash Rs. 17, Credit Rs. 19.

Ellwood's Patent Air Chamber
RIDING HAT.
With qualities similar to the above.
Cash Rs. 14, Credit Rs. 16.

REGULATION HELMETS,
Hawke's and Ellwood's.
Best quality, silk lined, light and pliable.
Cash Rs. 18, Credit Rs. 20.

GLENGARRY CAPS.
TERAI HATS.
SOFT STITCHED TWEED HATS,
IN VARIOUS COLOURS.

TREBLE GILT SPIKES AND CHIN CHAINS
FOR THE ABOVE.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THIS PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

AGENCIES IN THE CONTINENTAL WINE DISTRICTS AT

XEREZ.	AVIZE.	BORDEAUX.
ALTO DOURO.	EPERNAY.	COGNAC.
MADEIRA	RHEIMS.	COBLENTZ.

L'ONDON OFFICES: 38A, KING WILLIAM STREET.
HEAD OFFICE AND GODOWNS:—BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

CONSTITUENTS and intending Purchasers are respectfully solicited to test the quality of our Brands when comparing the quotations with those of competing Houses, and also to note that the quotations include LOSS BY EXCHANGE, IMPORT AND TOWN DUTIES, AND ALL OTHER CHARGES, BEING FREE DELIVERY FROM OUR GODOWNS.

REVISION OF PRICES, MARCH 1877.

SHERRIES.

	Per Dozen Quarts.	Pints.
AMONTILLADO, superior, very old and choice ..... Rs.	37 0	...
OLOROSO, pale soft, fine flavour	37 0	...
MANZANILLA, very dry and pale, unsurpassed for delicacy and purity ...	29 0	...
GOLDEN, a rich nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine	29 0	...
OLD DRY, very superior, soft and dry ...	29 0	...

	Per Dozen. Quarts.	Pints.
VINO DE PASTO, a good generous Dinner WINE ..... Rs.	26 0	...
PALE DINNER, an excellent light Wine for general use	22 8	...
YELLOW SEAL, pale and light	17 0	...
MARSALA	16 0	...
MADEIRA, E. India, selected, old and very fine	31 0	...

PORTS.

SUPERIOR OLD, tawny, with fine Bouquet and character ..... Rs.	32 0	17 8
FINE OLD, possessing good body and flavour ..... Rs.	27 0	15 0
WHITE SEAL, rich and fruity	19 0	...

CHAMPAGNES.

F. GIESLER & Co.'s "for India" brand. Rs	46 0	24 8
PERRIER JOUET & Co.'s do. ...	46 0	24 8
SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR ...	28 0	15 8

STILL HOCKS.

JOHANNISBERG ..... Rs.	41 0	23 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH	36 0	19 0
NIERSTEIN	26 0	14 0
HOCHHEIM	25 0	13 8
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs) ..... Rs.	22 8	...
LAUBENHEIM	17 8	9 8
GIESSENHEIM	20 0	11 0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

FINEST SPARKLING EHRENBRETSTEIN ..... Rs.	42 0	23 0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING ..... Rs.	34	18 8

STILL MOSELLES.

SCHARZBERG ..... Rs.	33 0	18 0
SUPERIOR MOSELLE	27 0	14 8
MUSCATEL MOSELLE ..... Rs.	...	...
WINNINGEN	20 0	...

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

FINEST SPARKLING NONPAREIL. Rs	40 0	22 0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	34 0	19 0
FINE SPARKLING ..... Rs.	32 0	...

CLARETS.

BORDEAUX {Excellent Cup or} Rs.	10 0	...
PETIT MEDOC {Breakfast Wines} ...	12 8	7 4
MEDOC, Superior	15 8	9 0
CHATEAU LAGRANGE ..... Rs.	21 0	11 8
CHATEAU LAROSE {Superior after}	26 0	14 8
CHATEAU MARGAUX {Dinner Wines}	31 0	16 8

SAUTERNES.

HAUT SAUTERNES, very rich and fine. Rs	31 8	...
SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	23 8	...
BARSAC, light Table Wine ..... Rs.	19 0	...

STILL BURGUNDIES.

CHAMBERTIN ..... Rs.	19 0	15 8
POMMARD	21 0	13 0
MACON	23 0	12 0
BEAUNE ..... Rs.	19 0	10 8
CHABLIS	18 0	...

SPARKLING BURGUNDIES.

SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red, a rich fruity Wine ..... Rs.	38 0	21 0
SPARKLING BURGUNDY, White, a rich fruity Wine ..... Rs.	38 0	21 0

SPIRITS.

COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, Treacher's celebrated Heart labelled ..... Rs.	30 0	...
COGNAC, Old Pale, a choice matured Spirit	27 0	...
COGNAC, Pale, a good Peg Brandy	23 0	...
GIN, London Old Tom	18 0	...
HOLLANDS GENEVA, per case of 15 large flasks (De Kuyper's)	27 0	...
RUM, Finest Old Jamaica	22 8	...
WHISKEY, Irish, Kinahan's celebrated L. L. ..... Rs.	22 8	...
WHISKEY, Scotch; Crabbie's ..... Rs.	20 0	...
Do. Fine Old Glenlivet (Treacher's special blend)	22 8	...
HENNESSY'S BRANDY*	32 0	...
Do. do. **	32 0	...
Do. do. ***	34 0	...
MOUNIE'S Vine Leaf do.	28 0	...
MARTELL'S do.	28 0	...
EXSHAW'S No. 1 do.	37 0	...

LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

	Per bottle.	Per Dozen. Quarts.	Pints.
CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange or White per bottle.	3 12	2 0	...
MARASCHINO DI ZARA, (the finest) „	3 8	2 0	...
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen „	2 12	1 8	...

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 7TH MARCH 1877.

We are still without any political news of a definite character, but Consols yesterday advanced from 96¼ to 96⅜ and French Rentes remain at 106⅛, which may be accepted as an indication of a better feeling.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market yesterday was quiet but steady at last Friday's prices, but Cotton in Liverpool, as was anticipated from the previous day's short receipts at the American ports, was firm, sales 10,000 bales. Spot prices were unaltered but to arrive rates were evidently slightly firmer, Reuter quoting Good Omra, with the F. G. F. clause, March-April shipment, Canal, at 5⅛ and Good Broach, with the F. G. F. clause, at 6¼d. per lb. Yesterday's American figures were again very small, and this, in conjunction with the evident improvement in the aspect of political matters, will probably have strengthened the Liverpool Market to-day. At the same time we must not overlook the fact that the American crop now cannot under any circumstances be much under 4½ millions of bales, and the question is whether with that in prospect we should look for much higher prices, even allowing for the maintenance of peace on the Continent.

Yesterday's telegrams from New York quote ready Mid. Uplands at 12¼ cents., an advance of ⅛, but June shipment was unaltered at 13⅛ cents. per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date show the following comparisons :—

	1877. This week.	1876. Last week.	1875.
Tuesday's Receipts...	6,000	12,000	16,000	12,000
Four days' do. ..	18,000	41,000	45,000	34,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,577,000	.. ..	3,534,000	3,013,000

Coffee in London yesterday was firm at an advance of 1s. per cwt. in Mid. Plantation Ceylon. Ceylon Cocoanut Oil has recovered 15s. per ton but Cochin is unaltered. Seeds are unchanged throughout.

A further withdrawal of £150,600 from the Bank of England for Germany took place yesterday, making £550,000 withdrawn since last return. By some people on this side these withdrawals are interpreted as probably against German Silver, and this is not unlikely from the fact, that although Reuter still quotes Bar Silver at 56¼ per oz., private messages report the Market flat.

Sterling Exchange opened this morning at yesterday's rates, but there were more buyers than sellers, and a very weak feeling became apparent as the day went on, our closing quotations showing a decline of 1/16d. per rupee except in short dated Bank Bills. Rates to-morrow will, of course, be guided by the figures obtained at to day's bidding for Council drafts in London, but whatever they may be there is no concealing the fact that the future prospect is weak in the extreme. One thing only can cause an advance in exchange now—a large Sterling Loan and an immediate suspension of Council drawings, but from the tendency of Government Paper the belief seems to be gaining ground that any Loan required will be brought out on this side, in which case exchange is now too high to last. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand...	.....1s. 9 11-16d.	per Rupee.
Do	6 months' sight.	1s. 10d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,,	...1s. 9 15-16d.	,,
Documents,	3 ,,	...1s. 10d.	,,

On Calcutta demand drafts may still be quoted at 5 16 premium, 60 days' sight 1 per cent. discount.

Government Paper shows renewed weakness and buyers have almost entirely withdrawn from the market. Business has been done in Fours to-day at Rs. 97½. Fours-and-a-half we quote at Rs. 97¾. Fives-and-a-half at Rs. 101½.

Shares—There is still an active demand for Spinning and Weaving shares at a further general advance of Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per share, otherwise the market is very quiet. Bank of Bombays are ¼ per cent lower, Land Companies are unaltered, as also are Press Companies with the exception of a further rise of Rs. 2½ in Mofussil Co's.

Cotton to-day has been very strong, not so much on yesterday's Liverpool advices as in anticipation of stronger news to-morrow owing to the light receipts at the American ports. Sellers have been most unwilling operators even at an advance of Re. 1 per candy on yesterday's rates, so that although a fair business was done this morning on the Green, up-country agents have not placed much. The receipts from up-country yesterday were the largest we have had any one day this season, 11,178 bales, but the total for the five days is only 23,218 bales which looks like small week. To-day's closing quotations are :—

Best Ginned Broach ready			Rs. 207	per candy f.p.
,, Akola & Omra ,,			,, 198	,,
Good Omras			,, 197	,,
F.-G.F. ,,			,, 195	,,
G. F.			,, 193	,,
Good Dholleras	April		,, 2-0	,,
F. G. F. ,,			,, 197	,,
G. F. ,,			,, 194	,,

Freights are still quiet. For Liverpool by ready steamers the quotation is £2-1-3 and by sailing ship £2 per ton For Trieste and Venice by steam we quote £2-5, for Genoa £2-10 payable here.

Piece Goods are quiet without special movement either way. A moderate business is passing at unchanged prices.

Coals show increased firmness and an active enquiry has prevailed to-day for cargoes to arrive at slightly higher prices.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p.ct	102
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do.	688 xd.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	688
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	640
Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China.	80,000	250	all	8 do.	385
Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	40,000	125	all	8 do.	385
Chartered Bank of India and China	40,000	200	all	5 do.	190
National Bank of India.	37,220	250	125	6 do.	168
Oriental Bank.....	60,000	250	all	10 do.	495

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	3,948	2,000	all	25	975
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited.....	7,500	150	all	..	110
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	640
Port Canning Land Company, Limitedenied.	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	217½ xd.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co...	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,200
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,200	150 do.	925
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	480
Biliary	175	1,000	all	60	710
Berar Company (New)...	155	500	all	40 p.s.	425
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	350	all	42 do	215
Broach Cotton Co.....	400	250	all	20 do	75
Gawar Co.....	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	575
Colaba Press Co.....	500	1,880	all	170 do	575
Dholleras F. and G. Co...	800	500	all	15 do	240
Dharwar India Press Co...	200	1,000	all	100 do	700 xd.
Fort Press Co.....	150	8,500	8,250	225	1,250
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	35 do	460
Imperial Press Co.....	1,150	500	1,400	100 do	320
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	3,125	400	350	25 do	317½
Prince of W. Press Co...	120	..	1,500	250 do	425
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	50 do	430
Soinde Press Co.....	400	850	750	67½ do	425
Soinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld....	100	1,000	925	165 do	1 010
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.....	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	615

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20	218 3 0	5 p. c.	272
Do. New 5% shares....	..	£20	13 0 14 0	do.	99
Ditto	..	£20	6 5 7 3	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	21 12 1	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co..	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares.	..	£18	19 6 7 15	do.	240

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	75 p.s*	1,685
Alfred Mills Co.....	350	1,000	1,000	80 p.s.	1,100
Alliance Spinning.....	500	2,500	all	200*	2,450
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	80	..	70
Bhowaggur M. and P. Company	800	2,000	..	100 p.s.	1,575
Bombay United Jute Mill Company	800	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,260
Broach Mills	1,800	100	all	10 p.s*	138
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	40 p.s.	86 xd.
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	..	990
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	650
Dharumsey Spinning ..	2,000	2,000	all	..	1,125
Fleming S. and W. Co..	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,070 xd.
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,325
Hindustan S. and W. Co.	875	1,000	all	40 p.s.	1,130 xd.
Hydraulic S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	800
Jewraj Ballioo Mills ..	750	1,000	all	45 p.s*	1,125
Khandesh Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,210
K. Manockjee S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	990
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	975
Madras H. Spinning ..	425	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,250 xd.
Manchester & Bombay. S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	42½	..	52½
Mandvie S. and W. Co...	1,200	500	all	..	425
Manockjee Petit's....	2,500	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,4 0
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,383
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	325
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	..	925
Oriental S. and W. Co..	400	1,000	all	..	925
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ltd.....	600	2,000	all	..	825
Nursey S. and W. Co....	1,200	500	all	..	383
Oriental	1,000	625	all	80 p.s*	865
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,160
Sassoon p. s. & W. Co..	1,000	1,000	all	..	900
Soonderdas Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	50 p.s.	900
Do do. 4 Shares..	800	1,000	250	125 p.s.	200
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	380
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	650

*Per Share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	20 p.s.	1,515
Bombay Gas Company..	1,000	50	all	4½ p. ct.	60
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	600	1,000	all	80 p. s.	725
Canning and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	500	500	380	36 p. s.	225
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. s.	7½
Mechanics' Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	25
Treacher and Co.	1,000	500	all	8 p. ct.	455
Viggas Patent Slip Co..	2,000	200	all	6 p. ct.	83

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Austro Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Castore, Captain G. Marzuegig, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on the evening of the 6th inst.

The Ship Ardencluthа, 1,221 tons, Captain John Duncan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow (November 18th), with a cargo of 1,631 tons coals The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Almora, 1,714 tons, Captain T. M. Dickenson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Dr. and Mrs. Hunter and sixty-five deck passengers.

The Ship General Domville, 1,569 tons, Captain G. W. Stanton, arrived in harbour on the 6th instant, from Liverpool (8-ptember 12th), with a cargo of 2,405 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

The S. s. Arethusa, 1,180 tons, Captain J. Aikman, arrived in harbour on the 6th instant, from Liverpool (January 28th), via Malta, Port Said, Suez, and the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 1,909 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James Mackentosh and Co.

Death On Board the S. S. "Almora."—The B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. Almora on arriving at this port on Thursday, had her flag half-mast high. It was soon ascertained that her Chief Officer had died of heart disease. The body was conveyed ashore, and buried the same evening in the Protestant cemetery.—*Cochin Argus.*

The Anchor Line s. s. Tenacria, 1,342 tons, Captain Robert Hutchison, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow (January 30th), Liverpool (February 3rd), and via Gibraltar, Port Said, Aden, and the Suez Canal with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieut Col. Pierce, Revd. W. H. Gale, Mrs. Swinburne, Miss Browne, Mr. Andrew de. C. Wilson, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Sommerville, and Mr. C. O'Bryan.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders	From.
6	General Domville ...	Stanton	Liverpool, Sept 12.
	Arethusa(s).....	Aikman.....	Liverpool, Jan 28.
7	Tricaris (s)	Hutchison ...	Liverpool, Feb 3.
	Almora (s)	Dickenson ...	Calcutta, Feb 9.
	Ardenclutha	Duncan.....	Glasgow, Nov 18.

DEPARTURE.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Fatal Mubarac	Nacoda	Mozambique.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Lombardy, to China, &c.
Steamer Propontis, to Colombo.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
2	Madras(s).....	Stevenson	...Rangoon, Feb 25.
	Poonah (s)	Augove	Southampton, Jan 25.
	Clarissa (s) Carver...	Dow	Liverpool, Nov 14.
3	Thames (s)	Campbell	London, Jan 7.
	Sibylla (s).....	Williams	Cardiff, Jan 17.
	Orion(s)	Smerdon	Liverpool, Jan 27.
	Commilla(s).....	Sharp	Bombay, Feb 10.
	Viceroy(s).....	Murdoch	Colombo, Feb 22.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.			
2	C. of Sutherland(s)..	.....	.....
	City of Venice (s) ...	.....	.....
	Lady Fgidia	.....	.....
3	Atalanta (s).....	.....	.....
	Puttalia (s).....	.....	.....
	Ethiopia (s).....	.....	.....
	King Cecric	.....	.....
	Gilbert Thompson..	.....	.....

PASSENGERS.

Per Madras—Mrs St-Ikartt and son, Mr King, Mr Bodge, Ali Nanaby, 1 native and 50 natives deck.
Per Clarissa B Carver—Mrs Dow, Miss S Dow, Miss C Dow, Master D Dow and Master S Dow.
Per Poonah—Lieutenant Col Playfair, Mr Livermore, Mrs Melville and European serv nt, Mr B Williams, Mrs Law, Mrs Mowatt 2 children, Mr and Mrs Sawyer, 2 children, Mr Gowenlock, Mr W White. From Singapore—Mr and Mrs Wright, Mr Fleming. From Penang to Calcutta—Mr R Griffith. From Penang to Calcutta—Mr and Mrs Cargill, Mr Gowenlock. From Galle to Calcutta—Mr C A Parker, Bishop of Colombo, Mr and Mrs Sewell, Mr W Lee Mesurier, Mr H Jeffery. From Madras to Calcutta—Revd Dr Strachan, Bishop of Madras. Miss Gell, Revd Dr Sargeant, Revd Carr Caldwell, Revd W Eleves.
Per Thames—Mr King, Mr Cole, and Mr Payne.
For Commilla—Mr D McKinnon, Mrs McKinnon, Mr J Barnfather, Mr Gunning, Mrs Thompson and 2 children, Miss Montgomery and 1 child and 10 deck.
Per Orion—Miss Knowles, Miss Emily Dawson, Mr and Mrs Stevenson, Mr J F Jameson, Mr G R Yates, and Mr Fred Petterson.
Per Viceroy—Mr Gibbons and Mr Forbes.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Mar.		
5	Scotland (s)	London.

DEPARTURE.

Mar.		
5	Madura (s)	Bombay and S. Ports.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s s Penang—From Jaffnapper to Madras—Mrs Cavendish. From Colombo—Mr Cavendish, Mr William, Mrs Hielfield.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per s s Madura—From Madras to Galle—Mr Robert Henry. To Colombo—Mr P J Duff.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 7.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Baltimore s—6 casks hardware, Hassumaly Lallmeya 10 packages earthenware, Soomar Veers.
Branksome Hall s—506 bundles hoop iron, Megjee Mooljee.

FROM LONDON.

Athell s—70 cases brandy, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Berbice s—6 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Mong lia s—2 cases varnish and 5 casks color, Nuzurally Pupa coding.
Cathay a—10 cases champagne, C Bounevialle and Co.
Severn s—10 cases port and 21 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 6 cases sundries and 10 boxes candles, H H Tranderjhing and Co; 12 casks sheet zinc, and 7 casks lead pipes, Hassumally Cassumjee; 32 cases oilmanstore, Bolton and Co; 2 casks hardware, Wm Winter—A Wallace and others vs Hajee Abdoolrem Ahbuckjee—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
Cashmere s—50 cases myrabollams and 3,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Coradoc s—600 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 400 bales cotton, Killick and Co.
South Tyne s—200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Blenheim s—300 cwts myrabollams, and 3,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers

FOR LONDON.

Berwick s—47 packages dry ginger, Hajee Talub Arbee; 130 cwts sandalewood, Hajee Mahomed Hajee Esmail; 40 cwts nuxvomies, Peerbhoy Jeejeer; 26 cwts sandalewood, Mahomedally; 2 cases hardware, Killick, Nixon and Co; 119½ cwts coir yarn, K Sewdas; 825 cwts myrabollams, Mooljee Jeitha and Co; 9 bales hides, Mahomedbhoy Abdoola and Co; 750 cwts linseed and 750 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 1682 cwts coir yarn, Mooljee Jeitha and Co.
Pekin s—2 bales hides, Abdoola Hassam; 15 chests hides, Ludhabhoy Khakey; 6 bales hides, Cassum Hajee Tmahomed; 19 bales hides, Abdoolrehman Ahmed; 23 cwts Esteeth, Mamdjee Parbhoy; 12 bales hides, Dawood hoy Hassum; 81 bales hides, 311 bales waste silk, 94 bales wool, 336 bags pepper, 140 bags ginger, 6 cases fishmaws, 326 bags coffee, 23 bales beeswax, 52 bales senna, and 164 packages ginger, P and O Co; 76 bales hemp, Vulabhjee Nursey; 2 bales hides, Mahomedbhoy Dorjee; 1 bales hides, P Eduljee; 14 bundles ivory and 2 cases mayteeth, A R Ahmed; 300 cwts horns, H N Mahomad.

FOR HAVRE.

Raphael.—250 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co.
Pe ia s—1,000 bags linseed, Sir Currimbhoy.
Prince Regent—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 200 bales cotton, H Clason and Co.
Autocrat s—837½ cwts coffee, H Clason and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Pekin s—4 cases shawls, W Nicol and Co.

FOR MALTA.

Pekin s—50 half chests tea, P and O Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Pekin s—10 bags nutmegs, P and O Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Blackwatch s—28 bales cotton, Anderson and Co.
Burmah s—34 bales cotton, Nursey Keesowjee and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy s—162 bales cotton, Gulamhoosein J Mohomed.

HIGH COURT.—5TH MARCH.

(Before the Honourable Sir Charles Sargent,)

Long Causes.

388-75—P Kawasjee—Pestonjee Rustomjee vs Lalbhoy Vullubhoy and an other—F and Smith and Macfarlane—Part heard.
366-76—Lynch and Tobin—Kevulbhoy Jaichund vs Nahalchund-Sir Vulubhoy and another—Tyabjee and S ani
573-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Lalavsho and another vs Premjee Moljee and others—Shapoorjee and Theurdas and H and C.
188-76—Chalk—Meredith Jones vs Joseph C. Lawrence and others—Jefferson and Payne.
229-76—Fletcher—Nameebai vs Pudma Maloo—Balcrishna and B.
660-76—M H Khan—Eliazer Esoobjee Sanker vs Nenbai widow Sir Vulubjee and Sajan.
429-75—Jeffreson and Payne—Sewlall Bohwanidass vs Purjee sadas Madhowdass and others.
228-76—Jeffreson and Winter—A Wallace and others vs Hajee Abdoolrem Aibuckjee—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
413-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Nujmoodeen Soukkaly vs Zenaboo widow and others—Jefferson and Payne.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley.)

For Judgment.

2-73—J Macfarlane—Shaik Mahomed Latif vs Mahomed bin Mahomed—Lynch and Tobin.

Long Causes.

561-74—Jefferson and Payne—Pradjeevundass Doolubdass vs Dewalee—M Fletcher.
373-76—Prescot and Winter—Merwanjee Muncherjee M vs The Sun Shipping Co Ld—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
380-76—Prescot and Winter—J G Smith and others vs The Sun Shipping Co Ld—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
381 76—Prescot and Winter—J G Smith and others vs The Sun Shipping Co Ld—Craigie, Lynch and T bin.
414 76—Prescot and Winter—Xavier Bonnevialle vs William Smith—Jefferson and Payne.
419 76—Prescot and Winter—Merwanjee Muncherjee Mody vs William Smith—Jefferson and Payne.
428-76—Prescot and Winter—Hyranjee Shapoorjee vs William Smith—Jefferson and Payne
431-76—Prescot and Winter—J T Bell and another vs William Smith—Jefferson and Payne.
425-76—Prescot and Winter—Muncherjee Merwanjee P vs William Smith—Jefferson and Payne.
434-76—Prescot and Winter—Jehangeer Rustomjee B vs William Smith.
538-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Chuttoorbhuj Walljee vs Ralli Brothers—Jefferson and Payne.
469-76—Remington, Hore and Langley—A R Joonas and others vs Sporabai and others—Prescot and Winter—M M Khan and Lynch and Tobin.
471-76—Rimington, Hore and Langle—Syed Ally bin Syed c & vs Seedee Nasaba Chapella.
600-76—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Burjorjee Sorabjee B vs Pestonjee Hormusjee S and others K Merwjee and J C Cama
396-76—Ardaseer and Hormusjee—Pomonjee Framjee Cama vs Dadabhoy Hormusjee Cama and others—Fletcher and Smith.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Gabe n.)

Long Causes.

256-76—Mr J Macfarlane—Manockshll Ardaram vs Dwarkadass Dwarbhoy Pestonjee K and Tyabjee and Sayani.
622-76—Prescot and Winter—Witthla Cru tanjee Patel vs J J Bowers and others—Mr Skipsey and Rimington, Hore and Langley.
370-76—B and Bhugwandass—Wituldas Huridass vs Topun Inderjee—Khunderay Gorjee.
6-76—Prescot and Winter—Thacker Mathooradass vs Thacker Goculdass—Crawford and Bowey.
427-74—R H and Langley—Mancoverbai vs Moorarjee Soondrjee M M Munshi.
566-75—F Chalk—Patte Mahomed Khan, &c vs Eagoons and others—Crawford and Bowey and Khundrao Morojee.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Pinhey.)

Long Cause.

578-76—Fletcher and Smith—Vussonjee Dewchund vs Laivahoo widow—P Kavasjee.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 6th March 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29'901
Temperature of the Air.....	76·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	71·2
Dew Point	68·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·779
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0 4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m) ..	82·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)..	69·0
General Direction of wind.....	NNE, NE, E, WNW
Movement of wind in 24 hours.....	196

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—March 6.

Swinburne, Major and Paymaster, Bengal 92nd Highlanders, on leave, from Singapore.
Hutchinson, Major, Bengal Comt Dept, on leave, from Akola.
Grant, Capt, Bengal 85th Light Infantry, on leave, from Lucknow.

March 7.

Pierce, Lieut Col, Bombay 10th R gt N L I, from Med Cert, from England.
Osborne, Col, Bengal Head Qr Staff, on duty, from Madras.

DEPARTURES.—March 5.

King, Lieut, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.

March 6.

Fuller, Surg Major, Bengal A M D from leave, to Deolalee.

March 7.

Ashbee, Qr Mr, Bombay R A, from leave, to Kirkee.
Brice, Col, Bombay 17th Foot from leave, to Mhow.
Pierce, Lieut Col, Bombay 10th Regt N L I, to join, to Neemuch

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 7th March 1877.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards the name of Lieut T G Scheibel, 2nd Battn 15th Foot, is to be substituted for that of Lieut Bowles in the list of Officers detailed for duty at the regimental depot, published in G O C 550, 13th Sept 1876.

Surgn J Macgregor, M D, from General duty Presidency Divn, to general duty, Poona Divn, travelling by rail at the public expense.

Col H L Chermside, C B, having arrived at Bombay from England to take Command of the 9th Bde S A, to which he has been appointed by H R H the Field Marshal Comdg-in-C, he is directed to proceed to Kirkee and assume Command of that Brigade.

Col R C Romer, on being relieved by Col Chermside, is directed to proceed to England and to report himself to the Deputy Adjt Genl, R A, Horse Guards.

With reference to G O C No 122, 24th Feb. Surgn Parker, will travel by Rail and Dak at the public expense, under para 159, clause VI transford Regulations.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery—Lt Col and Bt Col J Spurway (9th Bde) from 20th March 1877 to 20th Sept 1877 on private affairs to Cashmere.

Army Medl Dept—Surgn Maj G White, in extension to remain at Bombay, from 18th Jan to 13th Feb 1877 on medical certificate.

28th Regt N I—Lt R Keilly, to Bombay 1st March 1877 for six months, to study the native language.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, March 3.)

Indo-European Telegraph Department.

Surgt R McGowan, R E, Inspr, has been granted by the Director, Indo-European Telegraph Department, leave for one month, under Sec 12 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 29th ult.

Rajputana Agency.

Lt Col J C Brakeley, Political Agent in Harauti and Tonk, is granted subsidiary leave from the 7th to the 18th Nov 1876 (inclusive), on return from Mussoorie.

Agent, Governor General and Chief Commissioner, Rajputana, F. W. D.

The Offg Agent Govr Genl and Chief Comr is pleased to grant to Mr A Mackenzie, Offg Assistant Secy, F W Dept, Rajputana, fourteen days' privilege leave, in extension of the two months' privilege leave already granted to him in Notification No 388, dated 8th inst.

Hyderabad Residency.

Hony Surgn J S Howard, M D, Civil Surgn, Oomraotee, has been granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Asst Apothecary J Reid, doing duty under the Civil Surgn, Akola, will assume medical charge of Oomraotee during Doctor Howard's absence on leave.

Lt Col J Allardyce, Judicial Comsr, Hyderabad Assigned Distt, has been granted subsidiary leave for twenty-four days, with effect from the 8th March 1877, preparatory to retirement from the service.

Public Works Department.—Military Works.

Privilege leave for twenty-five days is granted to 2nd grade Superintendent W Holliday, attached to the Darjeeling Division.

With reference to Inspr Gen's Notification No 7 of the 6th inst, Mily Works, Sergt C Kerr, Overseer, 1st grade, Lucknow Div, Mily Works, reported his departure on the 14th inst to join the Madras Famine Relief Work at Gooty.

With reference to Inspr Gen's Notification No 10 of 17th inst, Barrack Sergt W Warren, attached to Fyzabad Div, Mily Works, is transferred to Saugor Div, to relieve Barrack Master Edmondson, about to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.

Sergt Warren took over at the Barrack Stores at Saugor on the forenoon of the 19th inst from Sergt Cooper.

In continuation of this Office Notification No 9 of the 16th inst, Barrack Sergt G Hulkett, Peshawur, on the 14th current for Bombay with a view to his embarking for England on troopship to leave on the 27th idem.

Mr R W Stokoe, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Agra, Mily Works Division, proceeded to Fort Agra for employment on the Madras Famine Relief Works, was relieved of his duties at Agra on the afternoon of the 12th inst.

The undermentioned Officers of the Ist ve, viz, from the 6th to the 15th Feb 1877, both days inclusive, granted to Mr H W Stokoe, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Agra Div, Mily Works, in Notification No 46, dated 16th Feb 1877, are hereby cancelled.

Under Chapter VII, Sect 30, of the Civil Leave Code of 1876, privilege leave for sixty days is granted to Col J J Dans y, Barrack Master, Bareilly Div Mily Works, from the 22nd March 1877, or from such date as he may wish to avail himself of the same.

Lt R M Hyslop, R E, Ex Engr, Bareilly Div Mily Works, transferred to the charge of the Lucknow Div, Mily Works, was relieved of his duties in the afternoon of the 10th inst.

Mr G Bonnycastle, Supervisor, 1st Grade, Meerut Div Mily Works, is transferred to the Bareilly Div, Mily Works, which he joined on the afternoon of the 17th inst.

Mr W B McKoy, Overseer 1st grade, Bareilly Div, Mily Works transferred to Gooty for employment on the Madras Famine Relief Works, was relieved of his duties on the forenoon of the 17th inst.

Lt F T N Spratt, R E, Asst Engr, Engr, II Chakrata Div, returned to duty on the forenoon of the 20th inst from the fortnight's privilege leave granted to him in Notification No 2535 of 6th Dec last.

Lt M Moulin, RE, Asst Engr, I Chakratta Div availed himself of the three months' special leave granted to him in Inspr Genl's Notification No 1, dated 8th Jan 1877, from the forenoon of the 18th inst.

Subordinator J H Quilter, Sub-Engr, II Chukrata Div, returned to duty on the afternoon of the 17th inst, from the twenty days' privilege leave granted to him in Notification No 2535 of 6th Dec last.

Gunner Moore, Overseer, 1st grade, is transferred from the 2nd Rawul Pindi to the Mooltan Div, Mily Works.

Sergt Hanley, Overseer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Mooltan to the 2nd Rawul Pindi Div, Mily Works.

Director of State Railways.

Mr B W Blood, Ex Engr, 4th grade Rajputana State Railway, is granted eight months' furlough to England, with effect from the 25th March 1877, or such date as he may avail himself of the same, and the usual sub idiary leave.

With reference to P W Dept Notification No 78, dated 23rd Feb 1 77, M j G C B Pomb ron, R E is attached to the Office of the Director of S ate Railways till further orders.

Indus Valley State Railway.

With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No 101, dated 12th June 1876, Apprentice Engineers Labdha Rama Sahni and Dharma Singh, are posted to the Mooltan Line on the forenoon of the 16th Oct 1875.

The following postings have been made by Supdtg Engrs :—

Sub Engr, 2nd grade, Mr J Johnstone, Sub Engr, 2nd grade, to Office of Supdtg Engr, Mooltan Distt.

Mr J M Cameron, Asst Engr, 1st grade, to the Mehur Div.

Mr C H C Bickerton, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, to the Khanpur Div.

Sindia State Railway.

With reference to Notification No 2 of 29th ultimo, Mr W Tadlock, Sub Engr, 2nd grade reported his return to duty, from privilege leave, on the morning of the 20th inst.

Rajputana State Railway.

Messrs E J Moore, Ex Engr, 4th grade, and R Wynne, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, transferred to Dhond and Munmar Railway, under P W Dept Notification No 60, dated 14th Feb 1877, left Agra on the forenoon of 18th inst.

Gwalior and Neemuch State Railways.

Mr A C Cregeen, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Ghat Div, assumed charge of the Neebodda Div, in addition to his own duties, on the forenoon of 20th Feb 1877, relieving Mr A Ives, Temporary Ex Engr, 1st grade, transferred to the proposed Dhond and Munmar Railway, by Govt of India, P W Dept, Notification No 60, dated 14 h Feb 1877.

Punjab Northern State Railway.

The services of Mr W Holloway, Supervisor, 2nd grade Jhelum Div, were dispensed with on the 30th Nov 1876.

With reference to Govt of India, P W Dept, Notification No 520, dated 15th Dec 1876, Mr D C Gordon made over, and Mr R G Macdonald, received charge of the Office of Examiner of Accounts, Punjab Northern State Railway, on the afternoon of the 16th Feb 1877.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After paces.
United Kingdom	Mar. 12 ...	5-30 P.M. ...	6-30 P.M.
Kurrach

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE AMEER OF CABUL.

LAHORE, 7TH MARCH.

The Ameer is reported to have abated in his friendliness towards the Russian Envoy who is, not now shown the great respect as at first, bestowed. He has not attended Court for some days and is only waiting the Ameer's reply who is himself in great perplexity, waiting a reply from the British Government, while the policy of the latter seems to be undecided pending the decision of Russia in regard to Turkey. The Ameer is moody and perplexed regarding Khelat.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PORTE AND MONTENEGRO.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 6TH MARCH.

The Porte objects to the demands made by the special envoys sent here by Prince Nikita to negotiate for peace, which comprise a certain cession of territory to Montenegro in addition to a seaport.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, 6TH MARCH.

An Imperial *ukase* has been issued here ordering the organisation of nine Russian army corps.

ATTITUDE OF RUSSIA.

LONDON, 7TH MARCH.

According to the latest information received here from St. Petersburg, the Russian Government still maintains an expectant attitude pending the replies which the Powers represented at the Conference may send to Prince Gortschakoff's Circular.

INCREASE IN ENGLISH RECRUITS.

Official returns state that the number of recruits who have joined the British Army since the beginning of January last has been at the rate of 1,000 a week.

OBITUARY.—General Sir John Fordyce, K.C.B., Royal Artillery, and General Evelyn Waddington, Bombay Staff Corps.

LONDON, 6TH MARCH, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Sursts firm.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.
Fair Dhollera ..... 5 5/16d.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.
7 lbs Shirtings ..... 6s. 7½d.
8¼ lbs do. ..... 8s.
40s Mule Twist ..... 0s. 11¼d.
3 per cent. Consols for account 96⅝
5 per cent. French Rente 1872 .... 106⅝
Bar Silver 56½
About of £200,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Germany.

LINE REPORTS.—7TH MARCH.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Para. Persian line right to London. Lines right to Australia and China.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Market unchanged.

Bank Bills, on demand	.....	1s. 9 11-16d. per Rupee.
Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	.....	1s 10d. "
Credits 3 months' sight	.....	1s. 9-16. 16d. "
Documents, 3 months' sight	.....	1s 10d. "
Sovereigns	.....	Rs. 11-5-3 each. "

DR. WEIR'S letter about the alarming results of a great immigration into Bombay of destitute people from the Deccan has been referred by the Bombay Government to the Commissioner of Police for inquiry and report.

WE learn that the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company successfully completed the laying of the Eastern Telegraph Company's duplicate cable between Aden and Bombay yesterday afternoon. The steamers Seine and Hibernia may be expected to arrive in Bombay this morning.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE arrived at Arconum on Saturday morning from Nellore, and proceeded by the 7 A.M. train of the same day to Arcot, where he has directed all his letters, &c., to be sent until further orders.

IT is authoritatively announced that not less than 50,000 and not more than 54,000 chests of Bengal opium will be offered for sale in the calendar year 1878. The Government cannot at all pledge itself at present to sell as many as 54,000 chests.

THE Chinese Government has agreed to send M. Giquel, the late Director of the Foochow Arsenal, to Europe this spring with thirty pupils, who are to be sent to some establishment in England to study naval architecture, navigation, &c. Another batch of students is to be sent to France.

IT having been prognosticated by some native astrologers at Madras that a cyclone is inevitable as the result of the recent eclipse, native merchants are actively engaged in the removal of bags of rice that lay exposed on the beach. All the godowns in the town are already filled, private dwellings are now being engaged for the storage of rice bags, and rents are rising.

THE Maharaja of Gwalior has just lost one of his best officers—Tatia Sahib, commander of the Irregular Horse, who met his death by a fall from his horse during the recent review which concluded the operations at the Maharaja's Camp of Exercise. The *Delhi Gazette* learns that Scindia had presented Mr. F. Filose with a purse of 10,000 rupees in recognition of his services at Delhi.

WITH regard to the reported outbreak of cholera in the Sholapore district, the Collector of Sholapore, in a letter, dated 3rd March 1877, reports that there has been no decided outbreak of cholera in his zilla. He adds that there have been a few cases here and there, which have been attend to, and the disease stopped; and that the people on relief work have not suffered particularly.

DURING the week ended the 28th February there were received in the ports of the Madras Presidency 236,549 cwts. (say 11,827 *tons*) of rice—*viz.*, 1,861 cwts. from foreign ports, 201,728 from Bengal, and 32,960 from Burmah. During the same week the shipments from Bengal to Madras ports were 272,398 cwts. (say 13,620 tons), and from Burma 62,015 cwts., or a total of about 16,720 tons.

MR. SOARES, a Portuguese Plenipotentiary, is expected in Bombay from Lisbon by the incoming mail. His mission will be to frame a new commercial treaty between the Government of India and the Governor-General of Portuguese Settlements in India. The Government of Bombay have issued instructions for a guard of honour and the Chief Secretary to the Government to attend at the landing at Apollo Bunder.

WE do not think, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, we are wrong in stating that the Government have no intention at present to "go to war" with the Afreedees, and that they will be content to raise the blockade, forego all punishment of the tribe, reject hostages for their future good conduct, and even re-assign them their pass allowance, if they submit to the terms demanded of them by the local authorities.

THE Dacca paper says that the *Oriental Figaro* is to be revived. While retaining some of its older features, it will be worked rather on the principle of the best English periodicals, and like those, besides social sketches, clever articles on the leading topics of the day, and other lighter matter, will contain a Serial Tale, a summary of interesting events of the week, a pithy precis of the leading articles of the daily ournals, &c.

AFFAIRS on the Frontier are said to be critical so far as the various blockaded clans are affected. According to the Lahore paper, the main object at present is the submission of the Afreedees by any possible means short of a military expedition, and in the present policy adopted towards the various Kheyls or clans generally there is a uniform method of proceeding, the pitting of one against another, concluding that the measure will prove the best and surest solution to the present complication.

THERE was a report in Honkong, when the last China mail left, a rumour that a well known Chinese banker, in Shanghai, was attempting to negotiate a loan of five million taels with one of the foreign banks, the object in view being the defrayment of expenses incident to the campaign in Kansuh and the outlying provinces. Money is urgently required; and this is said to bear out the rumour short time ago from Pekin that extensive operations are being contemplated as soon as the frost breaks up.

WE learn from the *Ultramar*, a Goa paper, that at the request of His Excellency the Viceroy the British I. S. N. Company have refunded Rs. 2,000 to the Goa treasury. The above sum was a charge for demurrage for two days' delay at Goa before the Governor-General of Goa started to join the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi. We also learn that Lord Lytton has telegraphed to the Portuguese Government at Lisbon to express his thanks for the courtesy displayed by the Government of Portugal in sending a representative to Delhi.

THE *Englishman* understands that the rate of exchange for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments during the year 1877-78 has been fixed by the Secretary of State at 1s. 9¼d. This will be the rate for officers' family remittances and for the adjustment of furlough allowances during the year, except in the cases of the fortunate few who elected the Furlough Rules of 1868 before the 1st July 1871, and whose furlough allowances will be, for all time to come, converted at 2s. the rupee.

THE following information may be of service to official members of the Legislative Council of Bombay, who seem to be puzzled to make out what Free Trade means:—"Free trade, in its fullest acceptation, as recently defined by Chevalier, is *the free exercise of human power and faculties in all commercial and professional life; it is the liberty of labour in its grandest proportions.* In its more technical and present political sense, it means the freeing of the exchange of all commodities and services between man and man, irrespective of residence or nationality, from all arbitrary artificial obstructions and interferences resulting from legislation or prejudice."

THE P. and O. s. s. Poona arrived in Calcutta on Friday last. Amongst her passengers were the Bishops of Madras and Colombo, and the Bishops Designate, Drs. Caldwell and Sargent. With Drs. Gell and Copleston came the Rev. Mr. W. W. Elwes, Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Madras, and Dr. Strahan, Secretary, at Madras, S. P. G. Mission. There was no ceremony of reception, but the Rev. Mr. Brookes Decdes, the chaplain to the Metropolitan, went off on board while the vessel was yet some way down the river. The party, it is understood, will be the guests of the Metropolitan, during their stay in Calcutta. The Bishop of Bombay was expected to reach Calcutta on Tuesday morning.

THE Government at Lisbon have approved of a project for conceding the exclusive right for the space of 99 years, to begin after the completion of the work, to any company which can give sufficient guarantee for the construcing of a line of railway and a telegraphic line from the port of Meermugaon to the Portuguese frontiers. The materials for the use of the railway and for surveying purposes will be exempted from customs duties. The railway company will enjoy the right of building any bunders, docks, godowns, workshops and light-houses that may be necessary for the use of the company. Meermugaon possesses an excellent port accessible at all times of the year, and with a small outlay can be improved so as to afford berth to large vessels.

THE passage in President Grant's message to Congress relating to the resumption of specie payments was as follows:—"It may not be desirable to fix an earlier date than that provided for the actual resumption of legal tenders, but it is certainly desirable to hasten the day when paper-money and gold shall have equal value. During the six months ended the 1st January the excess of the exports over the imports amounted to upwards of 107,000,000 dollars, and the imports of specie and bullion exceeded the exports by more than 6,000,000 dollars, which, with the national production, shows a total increase in gold and silver during that time of nearly 60,000,000 dollars. With the present value of four and a half per cent. bonds they could be exchanged at par for gold. All that would be required further would be to reduce the volume of legal-tender circulation."

THE *Geographical Magazine* contains the following paragraph about Pundit Nain Singh, who has done good work for the Government of India in exploring parts of Central Asia:—"Pundit Nain Singh has been recommended by Government for a grant of the fee-simple of a village in Rohilkund, and of a sum of £100 in recognition of his valuable services We are glad to perceive that these services have not been unrecognised by geographical authorities. From recent proceedings of the Paris Geographical Society, it appears that that body have communicated to our Ambassador their intention of forwarding to him a gold watch for presentation to the Pundit, in token of their admiration of his last exploring achievement. As the gold watch presented to the same individual by our own Society, for his journey to Lasha and Lake Manasarowar in 1855-6, was unfortunately stolen, this act, coming as it does from a sister Society in a foreign country, will be viewed as a truly appreciative and graceful action."

THE Bombay Government, noticing the observations of the Government of India on the statistics furnished in connection with the distressed districts, passed the following resolution:—"His Excellency in Council has much pleasure in communicating to these officers, and to the officers serving within their respective divisions, the commendations which the Government of India have been pleased to bestow upon them for the manner in which the returns have been prepared under circumstances of considerable difficulty. His Excellency in Council is fully alive to the zeal and ability with which the distress, now prevailing throughout a large portion of the Bombay Presidency, is being dealt with by the local officers of the Revenue, Police, and Public Works Departments, whose duty it is to combat it. His Excellency in Council acknowledges the exertions which these officers have so far successfully made; and he feels confident that the continued and increasing efforts, which are still required of them, will be as ably and as zealously rendered, and that they will be crowned with ultimate success."

IT will be remembered, perhaps, that about three years ago the Chinese resolved to invade the territory of Yakoob Khan, the usurper of Kashgar. The Chinese army proceeded with its work so leisurely that it used to settle down in certain parts of China, on the way to the Kashgar frontier, plant crops, and wait until they grew; and this deliberate method of procedure gave many people the idea that nothing would ever come of the campaign. It is still going on, however, and some of these days we shall hear some startling news from the country which is ruled by one of the latest-adopted pets of the English Government. News has been received in Pekin of the capture of the city of Manas north-west of Urumtsi, on the 6th November, after a siege of three months, and the slaughter of a large number of the Tungani insurgents. This has given much satisfaction to the Chinese, who consider that the campaign in the region north of the Tien Shan range is virtually closed, since the direct communication with Tarbagatai is now re-established; but the demands for funds for the army are understood to be very pressing. A force of something over 20,000 men is collected at Urumtsi or in its neighbourhood, with a view to an advance upon Turfan; and supplies of money from the provinces are urgently called for. The Shanghai Custom House, it is said, will be required to furnish a considerable quota. Should the Chinese army succeed in reaching and capturing Turfan, it will then have only a strip of desert separating it from the most advanced post of Yakoob Khan's territory; but whether it will be sufficiently rash to venture on an advance in that direction remains to be seen.

WE have received a very remarkable communication from a gentleman who signs himself "Rustomjee Pallonjee Patel, student of Morality and Zend Literature." Rustomjee complains that three Parsee papers have reported a case in which he was concerned in the Girgaum Police Court, "although the case was private and had nothing to do with the public matters." He is very indignant at this, and pours his confidence into our ears in the following manner:—"Sir, it appears to me, from the spirit and mode of the report, that it has been published with an intent to *brand* my character and represent me rather a degraded and mean creature than a respectable and educated man, in the sights of those people who unfortunately do not possess that deep intellect and true reasoning power which are necessary in forming a correct view of a case, and who regard the statements of these papers as emanating from the throne of God and not from the conscience of men! Whithal, I am quite convinced that gentlemen of wisdom and deep reasoning powers do not even a little care such triflings, a fresh proof of the fact I have been able to know from his Worship himself. Of course, the reporters have taken a weak advantage of certain words that dropped down from the lips of his Worship (to my ill fate), which he had been obliged to do not only ahrough his duty, but owing to the bold, upright and careless spirit represented by me at the time of reading my defence, and these men have adopted only those words as their weapons to instigate a public confusion and distrust against me! But I remark, on this occasion, upon the conduct of the Reporters and such others of similar ideas, that in appropriating the words of *mankind* as an authority to judge *one's* character and respect, they undergo an awful misapprehension of the ruling powers of Providence! And I advise them, at the same time, to remember the well-known proverb—'man is man *after all.*' Man is never the Omniscience!" We suspect that there is great deal of truth somewhere in what Rustomjee says, but hope that he will find consolation and strength in his studies of Morality and Zend literature.

A CORRESPONDENT at Teheran, writing to the *Pall Mall Gazette* on the 13th January, says:—"Last month the Shah entered the thirtieth lunar year of his reign, and, as thirty years in Persian reckoning represent a cycle, a karn, this was a matter of great importance and was to be celebrated with extraordinary festivities. As, however, the great religious festivals of Korban and Kaddir are in this month, the festivities to celebrate the thirty years' reign were postponed till then. We had, therefore, three great salams, five nights of fireworks, four great salvoes of artillery, one day's horse-racing, and several invitations at the palace in the space of ten days. Of the salams, the fireworks, the salvoes, and horse-racing nothing is to be said—they were neither worse nor better than usual. Of the smaller invitations we cannot say anything; but of the great State dinner and soirée we must say that they were a perfect success. There were about four hundred people, a good number of Europeans among them, invited. The usual gorgeous uniforms and collections of decorations—on a young man who is a nobody here but was apparently thought a good deal of in Europe we counted sixteen European stars and crosses arranged in fanciful festoons—were seen; but the dinner and the State apartments were something unusual in Persia. The State rooms were magnificent, and, although full of Oriental splendour, were very tastefully arranged. We can safely assert that no European Court has anything like them. A fairy-like effect was produced by illuminating the different apartments with differently coloured lamps; and one room in which the predominating colour was a deep crimson was truly magnificent. Too much splendour is apt to spoil the effect, but this time the rich ornaments were arranged in so chaste a manner and in such beautiful devices that one was lost in wonder. We had the usual toasts at the dinner, and the usual vagaries on the part of the music; for instance, when the Shah's health was proposed we had 'La Fille de Madame Angot,' and, wonderful to relate, when the healths of the amicable European Sovereigns were proposed we had the 'Miserere.' After the dinner his Majesty made his appearance in the Shah rooms and talked in a familiar manner with some of his subjects and some of the Corps Diplomatique. This is the first time that a Shah has appeared in such a manner."

THE untimely death of Captain F. F. Woodgate, caused at Hastings a few weeks ago by a landslip from the Wolverhithe Cliff, recalls to the London *Examiner* an episode of the Indian Mutiny, not so well known as it should be, in consequence of the small number of those who shared throughout in the corps referred to. When Havelock commenced that march from Allahabad to Lucknow which has often been described as the "saving of India," his force was utterly bereft of cavalry. A volunteer cavalry regiment was at once organised by Captain Barrow, a force described by the Governor-General as "Barrow's devoted band." The rank and file of this force were composed of officers whose regiments had mutinied, or who were at the moment separated from their regiments, and also of some civilians; but the original contingent, about eighteen all told, was of this class, and all were gentlemen of good family. In one case Captain Thompson, an officer of seventeen years' service, served as a sergeant, and the late Captain Woodgate, then an ensign, but just landed in India, was one of the officers and gentlemen who served for the time as a private trooper. Later on, the regiment was augmented by more volunteers of the same sort, and by forty rank and file of infantry who were mounted on horses taken from some disaffected native irregulars. In no less than fourteen engagements did the volunteers take part, up to the relief of Lucknow. The small number of the cavalry force added, of course, greatly to their colours. During the continued siege of the Residency, cavalry being no longer available for active service, these same officers and gentlemen turned themselves to infantry and did sentry duties, still as "privates," Captain Woodgate, *inter alia*, acting as assistant engineer in the defence. Those who were not *horse de combat*, served up to and in the final assault and capture of Lucknow by Lord Clyde. The volunteers were then broken up; two of them, the Messrs. Goldsworthy, then civilians, accepted commissions in cavalry regiments, the rest rejoined their regular military or civilian duties. Had the regiment been retained and entered on the army roll, its name would have been a better perpetuated, but the very nature of its composition necessitated its disbandment so soon as the emergency which called it into existence had passed. Though its name is not in the Army List, the services of these gentlemen troopers will not be forgotten by those who served in that campaign, and none paid higher testimony to their self-devotion and pluck than Generals Havelock and Outram. The thanks of Government was also given to the regiment. No better sample was ever given of the stuff of which our officers are made, and of the fact that culture does not detract from energy and powers of endurance. Of all the honours which many members of this force have won in later years, they and their posterity will value none more than the medal and clasps won under exposure to the dangers and hardships of a "private."

ENGLISH SPORTING NOTES.

THE Birmingham races proved a great success, the attendance being large and speculation brisk. The favourites in the chief races were generally out of it. Chilblain managed to win the Erdington Plate, the principal race on the first day, but on the second day outsiders came to the front. Ratcatcher and Chilblain, both of Jones's stable, were strong favourites for the Grand Annual Steeplechase, but the winner turned up in an Irish trained horse, Abdallah, who virtually had the race in hand three quarters of a mile from home. Austerlitz cut a miserable figure, and cannot have much chance in the Grand National. The latest betting quotations in London were:—

WATERLOO CUP.

16 to 1	agst Mr Salter's nom. (t)	33 to 1	agst Mr Hornby's (t)
18 —	1 — Mr. Lang's (o. t 20 to 1)	33 —	1 — Mr Douglas' (t)
33 —	1 — Mr Haywood's (t)	33 —	1 — Mr Cowan's (t)
		49 —	1 — Mr Borrou's (t)
		100 —	1 — Mr Dunbar's (t)

CROYDON HURDLE-RACE.

5 to 1	agst Mr Broadside (o. 6 to 1 w)	25 to 1	agst Whitebait (o)
		30 — 1 —	Middlesex (t)
100 — 8 —	Hophloom (o)	40 — 1 —	His Lord-ship (t)
100 — 8 —	Bustle March, to 100 to 7 w)	40 — 1 —	Arbitrator (o; 50 to 1 w)
100 — 6 —	Mohican (t&w)	500 — 10 —	Scamp (t)
25 — 1 —	Lacy (o)		

LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP.

11 to 1	agst Petrarch (t&o)	25 to 1	agst Lord Lincoln (t)
100 — 1 —	Brace (t)	33 — 1 —	The Warrior (t)
20 — 1 —	Lollypop (t)	35 — 1 —	Coronella (t)

GRAND NATIONAL.

10 to 1	agst Shifnal (o, 11 to 1 w)	25 to 1	agst Chandos (t)
		25 — 1 —	Citizen (t)
20 — 1 —	Reed (w)	11 — 2 —	Capt. Machell's lot (t to 20)
25 — 1 —	Goldfinder (t)		

CHESTER CUP.

500 to 35 agst Hampton (t.)

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

500 to 20 agst Ghost (t.)

DERBY.

500 to 100	agst Chamant (t&o)	1000 to 70	agst Rob Roy (t twice)
7 — 1 —	bar one.		

An old lover of the sport, and for a long time one of the most prominent owners of racehorses in England, Mr. James Merry, died in London during the week. Mr. Merry at the date of his death was 72 years of age, and he had been for some time suffering from ill health, which occasioned his retirement from the turf, and also from the House of Commons, in 1875. His first success on the turf was scored at the outset of his racing career, in 1848, when Grey Chanticleer won the Northumberland Plate. The Derby was gained by him twice, with Thormanby and with Doncaster, and he ran second for it with Dundee and with Marksman, while King of the Forest ran a dead heat with Albert Victor for second berth in the Epsom race. With Marie Stuart he won the Oaks, and it is still a mystery how that grand mare was beaten in the One Thousand, the only one of the classic races that Mr. Merry did not win. Macgregor, one of the best horses that ever ran over the Rowley Mile, won for him the Two Thousand, and started the hottest known favourite for the Derby, but could not act down the hill at Tattenham Corner. For the St. Leger of '58 he ran first and third with Sunbeam and Blanche of Middlebie; and he capped this performance in 1873 when he ran first and second with Marie Stuart and Doncaster. Her races which may be mentioned as having fallen to his share are the Woodcote at Epsom with Belladrum and Sunshine, the Newmarket Biennial with Russley and Masquerade, the July Stakes with Liddington and Sunshine, the Chesterfield with Liddington and Student, the Hopeful with Dundee, the Casarewitch with Lioness, the Prendergast Stakes with Thormanby, the New Stakes at Ascot with Liddington, Belladrum, and Marie Stuart; the Ascot Gold Cup with Buckstone, Thormanby, Scottish Chief and Doncaster; the Goodwood Cup with Santerer; the Great Northern Handicap with two successive years with Freeman; the Gimcrack with Thormanby; the Champagne Stakes at Doncaster with Zambesi, Sunshine, and King of the Forest; the Doncaster Cup with Chanticleer; the Liverpool Summer Cup with Blantyre.

The preparations for the 'Varsity boat race of course continue to occupy much attention. The crews are not yet definitely settled. Shafto has taken his place in the Cambridge boat as stroke, a position he occupied last year when the Light Blues won one of the easiest races on record; and the same seat in the stroke oar in the Oxford ship is held by Marriott, who is held to have been the best man in among Dark Blues in 1875. Betting at present rules at 6 to 4 on Cambridge, and these odds are taken and wanted; but the Oxford men have been doing some good work, and the result may not prove quite such a "moral" as some people expect.

Perhaps the most attractive match at football played during the season took place this week, when the annual England *vs.* Ireland match was played on Kennington Oval under the Rugby rules. In previous years, the sides have been twenty each, but this year they were reduced to fifteen. The competitors were:—England: L. Stokes (Blackheath) and L. Birkett (Clapham Rovers) (backs); A. N. Hornby (Preston) and R. H. Birkett (Clapham Rovers) (three-quarter backs); P. L. Price (Cooper's hill) and W. C. Hutchison (Cooper's hill) (half backs); E. Kewley (Liverpool) (captain). F. R. Adams (Richmond), C. J. C. Touzeli (Cambridge University), G. Harrison (Hull). R. H. Fowler (Leeds), W. H. Hunt (Preston), M. W. Marshall (Blackheath), E. B. Turner (St. George's Hospital), and F. H. Lee (Oxford University) (forwards). Ireland; H. Brown (Windsor), and F. W. Kidd (Landsdowne) (three quarter backs); R. B. Walkington (North of Ireland) and R. Galbraith (Dublin University) (backs); T. G. Gordon (North of Ireland) and A. Whitestone (Dublin University) (half-backs); W. J. Hamilton (Dublin University), I. Ireland (Windsor), H. C. Kelley (North of Ireland), W. H. Wilson (Dublin University), T. Brown (Windsor), H. L. Cox (Dublin University), H. G. Edwards (Dublin University), W. Finlay (North of Ireland), and H. W. Jackson (Dublin University). On the two previous occasions when this International Match has been played, the Irishmen, among whom football is a comparatively new game, were beaten easily by the English, and they again showed themselves unable to resist the skill brought against them by England. Though at times threatening, the weather held up fine, and the number of spectators present was large Play began a little before three o'clock. England had the wind at their backs, and Ireland kicked off. The ball was quickly returned, and a side kick by one of the Englishmen drove it to the side of the ground. Birkett made a good run, and a scrummage was formed in the Irishmen's territory. Here the ball was kept entirely during the first half of the game. Hutchinson gained the first substantial success for England, viz., a try, and from this, Stokes kicked a goal. The visitors failed to follow the ball up after it had been re-started. Hornby was the next to get in possession of it on behalf of England, and he secured a try, but the kick at goal on this occasion failed. The play continued in favour of England, the drop kicking of their men behind the scrummage telling most terribly against their opponents. Seven times were the Irish compelled to touch down in self defence in the half time. Ends having been changed it was generally hoped that Ireland would show to much better advantage; but England still got the better of the play. Another touch down was obtained after a maul in goal. Adams then gained a run in, but the kick once more proved unsuccessful. The Irish then made a much more sturdy defence, and were near scoring a goal, but compelled their opponents to touch down only. They were soon after again driven back, and Hutchinson, by a quick run, secured a try. The place-kick was easy, and Stokes obtained a second goal for England. Time was soon after called, and the match declared a victory for England by two goals and two tries to nothing. The Irish—who were much lighter forward than the English, though the latter played an unusually fast and light team—had to touch down eleven times in self defence, while their opponents were only driven to adopt that expedient once.

The billiard match between J. Bennett and Taylor, which was not finished when the previous mail left, was continued on the following evening. When the adjournment took place, the game stood—Bennett 820; Taylor 834; and it was Bennett's turn to play. He commenced well, and by means of breaks of 13, 23 & 26, gradually caught his opponent reaching 954 to Taylor's 952, the game having been called in the meantime 887 all and 931 all. At this point, Taylor again got in front by means of a break of 11, and shortly afterwards a break of 24 carried him to 988 when Bennett was 960. On reaching 999 to Bennett's 970, Taylor ran a *coup*, forcing Bennett to play at the red! Bennett failed to score, and left a not very easy losing hazard off the white, which Taylor made, winning the game by 27 points only. During the match, which lasted altogether 5 hours 34 minutes, Taylor received 64 points in misses for safety from his opponent, and Bennett received 55 points in misses. The total number of innings was 222 each.

THE BRUTALITY OF BOMBAY EUROPEANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am very glad "An Indignant European" denies the assertion of the author of a volume called "Sleepy Sketches" that nine out of ten "Europeans swear at and abuse their boys, five out of ten strike them, and some there are who thrash them regularly. And this is done out of pure irritability." And further, I stigmatise it as he has done, as a wicked and foolish lie. I have lived in this Presidency since 1859, and during the whole of that time can only recall one occasion to my mind when personal correction was administered by a sahib to his boy, and on that occasion the infliction was very slight indeed, and the sahib—bacchus plevi. The same boy has been in the service of the same sahib and his partner in business ever since that time some eight or nine years ago. He is now a butler, and charges his master one-third more in the bazaar account to my certain knowledge than I pay in our bachelor establishment. So the boy has had his atonement, and being a free agent, there was no occasion for him to stop with an unmerciful master all these nine years.

Let the author specialize his facts, or withdraw such a most injurious reflection on Europeans in Bombay; at all events the denials of the practice should be widespread, and unmistakable, or Exeter Hall may seize upon the misstatement as a fact.

T. L.

*** Already the *Pall Mall Gazette* has quoted with prominence the "Sleepy Sketcher's" statement about the way Europeans in Bombay are in the habit of ill-treating their servants, and we suppose that by this time the number of good people in England who think that their countrymen out here are very brutal has been considerably swollen. This fact is to be regretted the more when we consider the bitter feelings which have already been roused in England against Anglo-Indians in consequence of the stories circulated about the treatment of the Prince of Wales. The "Sleepy Sketcher" probably wrote his book when he was new to the country and certainly when he was much younger than he is now, and we daresay that by this time he is quite ready to recant a number of the heresies it contains; at all events, he ought to be.—ED. *B. G.*

A DEFENCE OF FLITTING TO THE HILLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having read your very able account of the "hill flitting" prevailing epidemic, I send you a few lines expounding my views of the subject, which go to prove that, as "prevention is better than cure," so is inoculation better than small-pox.

When Mrs. Topham Sawyer finds it necessary to repair the ravages of dissipation by a trip to the hills, is there not also a Mrs. Amelia Prue, whose husband's "how yellow you look this morning my dear, or is it that green gown," lacerates her tender heart and sets her a-thinking of the days when her strawberry and cream complexion was the admiration of the present critic, and is not a woman's first duty to look pleasing in the eyes of her husband? and did not Mrs. Alexander James write to her the other day from Mahablashwur to say that her last year's *roses* had re-blossomed and her children looked like cherubs? What *can* the heart of any man or husband desire more than a blooming wife and rosebud children?

Mr. Prue goes to bed wiser and sadder, regretting that ill-chosen adjective, and Mrs. Prue packs her boxes rejoicing, justly thinking that a hundred pounds or so is not too high a price for her husband to pay for the *natural* restoration of that much vaunted complexion. And, then, must we not allow a little to the side of the fair sex in this matter? Poor fellow! he is left off in the plains by a beetle-browed jealous husband. Why should we grudge him the innocent delights (on the hills) of brown bread and butter out thin, strawberries and cream with a child on each knee in Mrs. Prue's trellised verandah. Besides, the "hill bachelor" this year at least is anything but the gay *Lothario* of the old Irishwoman's tale; he is a mild and inoffensive specimen; if not always ready to throw down the gauntlet (to an off-ided husband) he is at all events capable of picking up the shuttlecock at badminton (for his wife).

Again, is it not absurd to think that in this enlightened age we are expected to do as our grandmother's did? It is a well-known fact that our Anglo-Indian grandmothers drank beer to their breakfasts, tiffins, and dinners, and we may at least presume that this fact had more to do with the health of "these ancient dames" than a cannibal hot weather residence in the plains; not to mention its easily accounting for the "celestial rosy red" of their countenances, to say nothing at all of the expenditure point of view; for is not Mrs Amelia at the hills able and willing to drink the pure crystal from the "sparkling rills," a thing unheard of in the plains! Besides this, she has recourse in the gratitude of her soul to sundry economic expedients to make matters smoother for her long suffering purse-holder.

After this if there should still exist a single bread winner in the plains who holds back at the thought of expense, let his heart melt at sight of that chrome, tinted face opposite to him, making a pretence bolt of appetite and content, and let him, fearless alike of "gentlemen loafers" and Mrs. Topham Sawyer, send his wife and weans to the hills, and he will find them come back to him in the rains more beautiful than ever, ready to water the aridity of his heart.

AMELIA PRUE.

Mahablashwur, 5th March.

BOMBAY.

THE ADULTERY CASE—BREN *vs.* LAING.—This case, which was part heard at the Fort Police Court in Chambers yesterday, was adjourned for further hearing to the 14th instant (Wednesday).

PROSECUTIONS BY THE S. P. C. A.—Mahomed Hussain, buggy driver, for working his horse in Market road, the animal being lame of the near hind leg, was fined Rs. 5.—Dumont Ittoo, grain dealer, for working his bullock in Market road, the animal being lame of the off foreleg, was fined Rs. 3.—Gopall Modeen, quarryman, for working his bullock in Abdool Raymon Street, the animal being lame of the off foreleg, was fined Rs. 2.—Govind Rama, cart driver, for working his bullock in Pareli road, the animal being lame of the off foreleg, was fined Rs. 3.

CHEATING.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Moosa Soomar and two other Mahomedan shopkeepers, having their places of business at the Zoaria Musjid Street, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee and obtained warrants for the arrest of one Rewappa and Rowjee Baipda, charging them with cheating in respect of a sum of Rs. 700, the value of property consisting of Cashmere cloths, piece goods, and sugarcandy received by the accused parties from the complainant on promising to pay for the same of delivering, whereas they had absconded after the receipt of the said goods.

BAND STAND AT VICTORIA GARDENS.—Programme of music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor at the Victoria Gardens this evening, commencing at 5.45 P. M:—

Quadrille	Amusement ..... Zikoff.
Overture	Si J'etais Roi ..... Adam.
Valse	Tales of the Vienna Forest ..... Strauss.
Cavatina	Giovanna d'Arco ..... Verdi.
Selection	The Siege of Rochelle ..... Balfe.
Galop	Bal du bal dort. ..... Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE ATTEMPTED MURDER AT WALKESHWAR.—This case was called on for hearing yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, in which two Hindoos, named Wittal Damjee and Toolseydass Veljee, stand charged with attempting to murder Moolabai, woman, on the 13th February last. Mr. Cleveland (of Messrs. Hearn and Cleveland,) the acting public prosecutor, appeared to conduct the case for the prosecution, and Mr. Morojee Cassinath appeared on behalf of prisoner No. 1. The evidence of the woman, Moolabai, was taken, the substance of which has already appeared in our issue of the 16th ultimo, after which the case was adjourned for further hearing to Monday, the 12th instant.

A SERIES OF CHARGES OF THEFT.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, a Hindoo, named Bhow Tookram, was charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with eleven separate charges of theft of property consisting of brass and copper pots, silver ornaments, &c., belonging to eleven separate parties residing about Camatepoora. The thefts are alleged to have been committed within the past month. The prisoner was convicted upon all the charges and was sentenced to an accumulated term of sixteen months' hard labour in the Common Jail in respect of ten of the charges, and on the eleventh charge he was sentenced to be flogged fifteen stripes. This punishment was ordered to be inflicted on the prisoner at Camatepoora, the locality where the several thefts had been committed.

THEFT IN THE FORT POLICE COURT CHOWKEY.—A Siddee, named Mahomed Sid, who was yesterday confined in the Fort Police Court lock-up for the theft of a copper pot, and who had been sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to six months' hard labour in the House of Correction, committed another theft from the person of another prisoner who was kept confined in the same lock-up before being removed to the House of Correction, by pulling out two gold earrings, valued at Rs. 10, from the man's ears and immediately after swallowing them in the presence of Mr. Inspector Brooks. Mahomed Sid was consequently again placed before Mr. Nana Morojee, and charged with the theft of the earrings, when he confessed to the theft as alleged and was sentenced to another term of six months' rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction. The second sentence against this prisoner to take effect on the expiration of the first sentence.

AN ATTEMPTED MURDER AT PAREL.—Early yesterday morning between 4 and 5 o'clock an alarm of murder was raised in a long chawl situated on the De'Lisle Road at Parell close by the B. B. and C. I. Railway workshops, and occupied by a number of Hindoo labourers with their families. On a policeman of the F Division hearing the cry, and on going up to the chawl and entering one of the rooms from whence the cry proceeded, found a man, named Sonoo Balloo, lying on the floor with a number of other men and women standing by. The man that was lying on the floor with a bad cut on the throat, about two and a half inches long, from which a quantity of blood was flowing, and, in reply to enquiries, the policeman was informed that a man by the name of Dhondoo, who resided in the same room with Sonoo, had committed the deed, in consequence of an ill-feeling that existed between the two for the past month. The wounded man was soon after removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he is now lying in a precarious state. Subsequently the man Dhondoo was arrested and placed before the injured man and was identified by him as the person who had cut his throat. The knife with which the deed was committed bearing stains of blood, apparently was once a common razor, was subsequently found hidden in a fire-place in the room of the chawl, and was identified as the property of the assailant. Further enquiries into the matter are being made by the police.

THE ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.

TONIGHT at the Grant Road Theatre the members of the English Opera Bouffe Company perform Balfe's favorite Legendary opera "Satanella, or the power of Love." This pleasing opera is performed tonight for the first time in Bombay, and the opportunity is sure not to be lost of listening to some of Balfe's sweet melody. The Grant Road Theatre will certainly be well filled this evening. The attractions will be enhanced considerably by the fine playing of Madame Carlotta Tasca, not only in accompanying the opera but in the selections she renders so well between the acts.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Council was held on Tuesday at the Municipal offices, when there were present—Mr. J. M. Maclean, who was cheered as he took his seat for the first time as Chairman of the Council; Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C.S.I., Colonel Hancock, Dr. Cook, Dr. Blaney, the Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay, Messrs. F. Mathew, Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., Raghunath Narayan, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy and Nowrojee Furdoonjee. Mr. Grant, acting Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Walton, Mr.

to authorise a Court to arbitrarily fix a rate, except in cases based on fraud. Then again the proposed Bill provided that a Court might decree repayment by instalments with or without interest. There was already a similar provision in the present law, but the power was rarely exercised, except in small causes. But, as it was now proposed to alter the law, cases might occur in which payment could spread over 20 years; and it was apparent to any one that under such circumstances the capitalists would be most reluctant to make advances, and the needy, in whose interest the Legislature was now moving, would be the sufferers in the end. But the Bill did not stop here. It also exempted lands in certain tracts of country from attachment and sale. Altogether he was of opinion that, if a single decision in the terms of the proposed Bill were passed in the interest of the borrower, it would seriously affect the free circulation of capital, and deal a death-blow to the credit system in this country.

The resolution was put and carried.

Dr. Rajendralala Mittra moved the next resolution. "That while under the existing law the obstacles in the way of the execution of decrees are so great that the difficulty of the suitor is justly said to begin when a decree is obtained, the changes in the proposed Bill will considerably aggravate the evil, and tend to defeat the ends of justice." The whole question resolved itself into one—whether lending money was proper or not, or whether money lenders were really enemies to society or beneficent to it. An honible member of the Select Committee had styled them "Village Shylocks." Shylocks they probably were; but the history of the past two or three centuries had shown that even in England Shylocks had been most beneficent, and even now many crowned heads were thankful to the Shylocks who came to their aid (cheers). If these men were really injurious to the country, then by all means let a law be passed declaring that there should be no money-lenders in Her Majesty's dominions (laughter); but if it was the case that the people really needed the help of those men—what if they were Samaritans? They were good Samaritans—they should not be allowed to remain and their trade should not be obstructed. It was as legitimated trade to lend money as it was to sell rice. In this country the lower classes derived considerable aid from their "Uncle" for their sustenance during nine months of the year, for their expenses for a daughter's marriage or a mother's *shrad*. If this were put a stop to, the rayat would be driven to the last extremity. It was better then that a high rate of interest should be paid, and life sustained than that life should be destroyed in order that a high rate of interest be not paid; the money-lender could live, but the money-borrower could not. Even if the usury laws were passed, the pictures would be a darker one; for there were always means at hand to defeat the law. No law could prevent a money lender requiring an honorarium of, say, five gold mohurs from every applicant for a loan, and again a money lender could abstain from giving a loan without, say, fifty brokers being employed, each of whom would take one per cent. The present law, in fact, would make money dearer instead of cheaper, and the poor, to whom an immense deal of injury would be done, would have reason exclaim—"save us from own friends;" while, on the other hand, there would be but few difficulties placed in the way of the rich.

Babu Hem Chandra Mukerjea in seconding the resolution said that the changes in the proposed law with regard to the execution of decrees would practically result in placing the amlahs above the judiciary. He also alluded to the unsatisfactory state of the intended law on the subject of sales in execution.

The resolution was put and carried.

Mr. Monomohan Ghose in moving the next resolution said that it had always been a noble principle in British administration of justice that there was one law for all—whether rich or poor, strong or weak, governor or governed; and this principle had been observed strictly in this country, irrespective of birth, race, colour, or creed. No distinction had hitherto been made in suits between Government on the one hand and private parties on the other; but in the Civil Procedure Bill it was provided that suits against Government, or Government officials, should be instituted only in the Courtof the District Judge. This was an unmerited slur on the whole body of Munsifs, many of whom, it was now well-known, were superior to those men who heard appeals from their decisions. In fact, for every one case in which a Munsif was wrong, twelve cases could be pointed out in which a Magistrate was wrong (loud cheers.) But it would not therefore be right to say that they should remove from Civilian Magistrates the power of trying cases. He hoped the whole country would rise to protest against the innovation, and he would now move:—"That the withdrawal of the power of the Munsif and Subordinate Judge to execute decrees passed by them and to entertain suits against Government and public officers, and as on transfer by the District Court, is a retrograde move, and tends to cast an unmerited slur upon those deserving officers, whose increased efficiency and high character justly command the confidence of the public."

Babu Amarendranath Chaterjea seconded the resolution.

Babu Jadulal Mallick in supporting it said that consistency was a thing most desirable, and so a Government indispensable. When, therefore, officers of undoubted abilities and high standing had pronounced in favour of Munsifs, it was inconsistent, as well as improper, to denounce them as unfit to try cases in which Government and Government officers were concerned.

The resolution was then put and carried.

Babu Surendranath Banerjea next moved: "That this meeting deprecates hasty legislation, and is of opinion that, considering the great importance of the Bill, the absence of its translation into several vernacular languages for the information of the mass of the population and the gravity of the crisis in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, which has fully occupied the public mind there, and leaves it little time to study the voluminous draft, the Legislature be moved not to pass the Bill at present."

The resolution was seconded by Babu Shama Sankar, and after a few remarks in support of it from Babu Girji Bhusan Mukerjea, it was carried unanimously.

It was next moved by Kumar Grish Chandra Sing, seconded by Prince Feroth Shah, and carried unanimously: "That the following Memorial to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council in respect of the Bill be adopted":—

To His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council.

The humble memorial of certain inhabitants of Bengal in public meeting assembled

Respectfully Sheweth,—That your memorialists contemplate with alarm and apprehension some of the changes introduced in the Civil Procedure Bill now before Your Excellency's Legislative Council, which are calculated to interfere arbitrarily, through the action of the Courts, with the value of money, with the employment of capital on loans, with the healthy working of the credit system on which the bulk of the ryots of India depend for their subsistence and agricultural pursuits, and with the unfettered operation of commerce.

That these changes aim at the revival, in an indirect manner, of the usury laws, the evil effects of which have been so convincingly expounded and exposed by eminent jurists that they have long since been repealed both in England and in India. A retrograde step in this direction, far from benefiting the debtor class, in whose interest it is apparently taken, would, Your Excellency's memorialists are humbly of opinion, place them in a worse position, inasmuch as they would be compelled to part with their property by an absolute or conditional sale when they would fail to raise money on loans for meeting pressing necessities, and those who have no property to part with would be still more painfully situated. Needy persons cannot avoid loans and as, under the peculiar circumstances of civilized society, a large number of persons have to depend upon their credit, all laws which put obstacles in the way of loan transactions necessarily hamper that credit, and prove injurious to the poor.

That the greater the difficulties interposed by law in the recovery of debt, the greater would naturally be the reluctance of the capitalists to advance money, and the harder the conditions he would seek to impose. Even under the existing law the difficulty of the suitor, it is justly said, begins when a decree is obtained, and if the execution of decrees be fettered by restrictions such as are proposed in the present Bill, the result would practically be the closing of that temporary accommodation which the vast body of the people, whether landholders, traders or agriculturalists, are compelled to seek for the carrying on of their legitimate occupations and pursuits. If it be left to the discretion of the Court to award interest at any rate it thinks fit from the date of institution of suit, and at a rate not exceeding six per cent. per annum after date of decree, to order payment by instalments with or without interest, to suspend the instalments over twenty years, and to exempt at the direction of Government the attachment and sale of land in particular tracts and also of particular tenures, the very foundations on which the fabric of monetary transactions in the country rest, would be shaken to the centre, and the ordinary affairs of life would be brought to a deadlock.

That the provisions of the Bill bearing upon this subject seem to have been prompted by a sympathy with the debtor class, which your memorialists venture to remark, is far from healthy or discriminating. Its immediate effect would be the depreciation of a large amount of capital embarked in loans, and ultimately the infliction of grievous injury to the poor. If reasons of State, or motives of benevolence lead the Legislature to evince this sympathy, it cannot certainly be just to indulge in that sentiment at the expense of private parties. If considerations of public policy suggest that the land should not be sold in particular tracts of the country, or that ancient houses should not be allowed to fall into decay, justice requires that the public exchequer should come to the relief of persons whose protection might be needed for public safety or weal. Such exceptional legislation has been made for the benefit of particular classes or individuals in particular districts, and it would be consistent with that policy to make special laws for special occasions or purposes, instead of delegating the function of the Legislature to the Executive Government for controlling the action of the courts and the boilerworks of the general relations of society in money matters. In the same manner, if it be considered desirable or expedient to shield agriculturists or petty traders from village money-lenders, who are described in the debate upon the Bill as "Village Shylocks," the State, as the representative of the public in the aggregate, ought to establish agricultural banks for their accomodation instead of shackling the realization of loans with impediments which would tend to make the "Shylocks" as they are called, still more obdurate, and to pauperize the unfortunate men whom necessity would drive into their folds.

That the same spirit of tender sympathy with the debtor seems to have influenced the Legislature in proposing the exemption of the salaries of public officers from attachment for debt. It cannot be unknown to Your Excellency in Council that the salary of a public officer is not unfrequently his sole income, and, if it be exempted altogether from attachment for debt, it would practically be holding out a premium to dishonesty. If it be urged that this provision would restrain persons from lending money to public officers, it might produce a most mischievous effect in another way. If impecunious officers should find that they could not obtain accomodation by fair means, your memorialists would not feel at all surprised that such of them as were not endowed with sufficient strength of moral character might seek to satisfy their necessity by foul means. The result, they fear, would be a sad deterioration of the moral tone of public officers in need of money.

The above remarks refer to sections 209, 210, 266, 305, 320, 321, 322, 323, and 324.

That your memorialists are grieved to notice the distrust which the Legislature show in the Munsif and the Subordinate Judge by enacting that those officers shall not be at liberty to entertain suits against the Government and public officers, or to execute their decrees, except under the authority of the District Court. At a time when the Government liberally acknowledges the increased efficiency and high character of the Native Judiciary, it cannot but be considered most unfortunate that the Legislature should propose to withdraw from them powers which they have enjoyed for years, and which they have never been known to abuse. It is the Government which appoints the officers for the administration of law and justice, and, if the Government cannot trust them with the trial of suits against the State and public officers, surely it cannot consistently ask the people to trust them. The invidious distinction sought to be made by this provision would cast a most unmerited slur upon a body of officers whose superior knowledge, unflinching honesty, and unsurpassed devotedness to work are admitted on all hands, and who justly command the confidence of the public. The withdrawal of the power from them to execute their own decrees would lead to serious inconvenience and hardship to suitors. (Sections 305, 304, and 416.)

That the temptation offered by this Bill (Section 335) to debtors to declare themselves insolvent would encourage fraud and dishonesty. If a judgment debtor, whenever he is arrested in execution of a decree for money, be told by the Court that he may apply to be declared an insolvent, and that he will be discharged if he has not committed any act of bad faith, the results, your memorialists fear, would be that debtors would be tempted to be dishonest. They would seek to conceal, or fraudulently transfer, their property; and, as it is always difficult for the creditor to prove such concealment or transfer, they would, by first allowing themselves to be arrested and then pleading inability to pay in nine cases out of ten avoid the unpleasant consequences of non-payment of debt. They would not then be liable to imprisonment, while they would save their property. It is certainly desirable to help an honest trader who has met with reverses by enabling him to avail himself of the insolvency law; but if in an agricultural country like this an inducement be held out for a wholesale declaration of insolvency, a serious blow would be given to national morality. With proper safeguards the clauses relating to insolvency may work beneficially.

That the law of pre-emption introduced in this Bill, unless considerably modified, is calculated to prove a source of great injustice to the judgment debtor. It cannot certainly be the object of the Legislature to deprive the judgment-debtor of the full value of his property attached for the sake of the convenience or the sentimental feelings of the co-sharers; but if section 310 should remain as it is, fair play would be denied to him.

That with regard to provisions as to appeals, your memorialists notice that it is proposed (section 575) to alter the existing law applicable to cases in which two Judges of the High Court may be divided in opinion. Under the Letters Patent of the High Court an appeal in such cases lies to the High Court itself from the decision of the senior Judge, whether the difference of opinion be upon a question of fact or upon a question of law. While provision is now made for referring the appeal to one or more Judges, if the Judges composing the Bench differ in opinion on a point of law, no such provision is made if the Judges should differ on a question of fact. Your memorialists respectfully submit that the decree in such cases ought not to be affirmed, and that the party aggrieved by a decision so affirmed ought to have the right to appeal from that decision as at present under the Letters Patent, or that the case should be laid before one or more of the Judges of the Court for decision. As section 575 is worded it is not clear whether it is the object of the Legislature to take away the right of appeal given by the Letters Patent. If in cases of difference of opinion there is to be no decision of the High Court on appeal, then the appeal would be so much waste of money, labour, and public time.

There are other provisions of the Bill which call for amendment; but as they are generally matters off detail, and as they have already been touched upon in a separate memorial of the British Indian Association to Your Excellency in Council, dated the 8th February last, your memorialists take the liberty to declare that they generally subscribe to that memorial, and therefore abstain from further comments on the Bill.

The changes or innovations which your memorialists have briefly noticed above involve an interference with private rights, which, so far as they are aware, is not sanctioned by the laws of any other British possession, and which seems to be based upon sentimental considerations that had hitherto been foreign to the spirit of English rule and legislation in India. By the allegiance which India offers to England she has the privilege of being raised to the high platform of legal rights and remedies, which have been crystallized by centuries of constitutional Government, progress in juridical knowledge, and enlightened public opinion; but if the innovations which they have adverted to above pass into law, the security of private rights would be endangered, legal remedies would lose their potency, sentiment would usurp the place of justice, distress and disappointment would be rife, and the confidence which the Courts of law now deservedly enjoy would forfeit its hold upon the public mind.

However desirable or necessary it may be to amend the laws in force, or to consolidate them from time to time, your memorialist with due deference submit that alterations in the existing laws should not be made in haste. Once a law is passed, it becomes a part of the national existence, and any change in it affects the whole frame work of society. This is especially the case with laws such as this Bill proposes to amend and consolidate. Every section of the present Civil Procedure Code may be said to have become as it were a household word throughout the country; the suitor, the advocate, and the Judge know the exact bearing of each section, and the current of decisions passed upon it, which interpret, modify, or enlarge the right or procedure which hinges upon that section, they must learn and unlearn a great deal before they will be able to place themselves *en rapport* with the new law; they must bury in oblivion their knowledge of all that is repealed, and acquire a fresh knowledge of all that is newly enacted. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that, if changes are to be made, they ought to be most carefully weighed, and the fullest opportunity for the expression of opinion ought to be afforded to those whose vital interests would be affected by these changes.

Your memorialists are well aware that this Bill has been before Your Excellency's Council for a long time, and they gratefully acknowledge that the Select Committee to whom it has been referred have devoted to it their earnest attention. But they respectfully submit that the amendments made by the Select Committee from time to time have been so numerous and so radical that the Bill, as last amended and published, be closely compared with the original draft, or even with the immediately preceding draft, the differences would be found to be so great that the last Bill might fairly be considered a new Bill. And when it is remembered how voluminous is the last bill—it consists of 654 sections and 222 folio pages, including the schedules—full of details, which, in the words of the hon'ble and learned author of the bill, are "as the stars of heaven for multitude," and "embedded in those details," to quote him again, "and underlying them are various principles of considerable importance, some of them of very great importance,"—it may be at once perceived what time, labour, and care are necessary for the general public to master the Bill thoroughly. The last Bill was published in the *Gazette of India* in September last, but a Bengal translation of it was published so late as the 31st January last. No translation into the Urya and Urdu languages has yet been published in Bengal. In Bombay the Bill has to be translated into four vernacular languages, and your memorialists understand that the local Government reported in December last that it would take it at least four months to complete the translations. Then the unfortunate scarcity which has arisen in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay has filled the Governments and people of those Presidencies with a deep gloom, and the task of saving life from starvation now occupies their whole time and energies. They cannot, therefore, be expected to spare time now for a careful consideration of the Bill, though it is of the most vital importance. Such being the case, it would be most lamentable if a Bill of such wide effect and material importance as this should be passed in a hurry without even giving the mass of the population an opportunity of seeing the character of the most important amendments introduced by the Select Committee.

Your memorialists therefore pray that Your Excellency in Council be graciously pleased to take the foregoing remarks and suggestion into consideration, to defer the passing of the Bill till its translations into the several vernacular languages are published and the people have had sufficient time to digest the translation, and till the recovery of the Southern and West'n Presidencies from the present crisis enables the local Governments and the officers and the population of these Presidencies to devote their attention to it, and to make such alterations in its provisions as may be deemed necessary with reference to the objections and remarks above set forth.

And your memorialists as in duty bound shall ever pray.

Prince Rohimuddin then moved: "That the proceedings of this meeting and the memorial just adopted be submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council under the signature of the Chairman of this meeting."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Cawas-ji Manackji Rustomjee, and carried, after which the meeting came to a close with a vote of thinks to the chair.—*Englishman.*

FRONTIER NEWS.

(Civil and Military Gazette).

CONTRARY to general expectation, and their oft-repeated boast of never yielding to the demands of Government, the Adam Kheys are beginning to exhibit every sign and desire of agreeing to the construction of a road through their territory. In fact, if rumours can be relied upon, the Pass tribes are evincing great anxiety to come to terms. The gradual withdrawal of the other sections of Afreedees from the common cause has made apparent to them the futility of attempting to hold out by themselves on a point which they might have to contest with the sword single-handed. They are therefore about to have recourse to the only other alternative, that of giving in with as good a grace as they can. So long as they had the support and sympathy of the other tribes, they felt confident of being able to resist any demonstration Government might make against them; but the alienation of their tribes has caused them to consider the advisability of once more entering into negotiations about the road. Representatives of the Adam Kheys have therefore come in to discuss the matter. When the Government demands are so fully known, it may seem somewhat singular that any discussion should be necessary. It is, however, a significant fact that the Passmen should wish to reopen the question at all, after having hitherto steadily scouted all ideas of granting the road on any but their own terms. They are said to have offered to make a good highway themselves, but with certain restrictions, and possibly these conditions may be the subject under discussion. That it would be impolitic in the extreme to abate one iota of our first demands cannot be gainsaid, though of course certain modifications of minor importance not affecting the real question might be conceded to the tribes. There is, however, no reason to apprehend the exaction of anything less than the fulfilment to the letter of the original demands regarding the road, nor is Captain Cavagnari, the able Deputy Commissioner of Kohat, ever likely to attend to any proposals which would not reflect credit on Government and his able instruction. If the pass question is settled, as seems likely without any armed intervention being necessary, it will assuredly be a source of much gratification to believers in the theory of blockades. It is strange, however, that the submission of some of the tribes should be concurrent with the collecting of supplies by Government, and that as the belief gains ground with the Afreedees that an expedition is likely to be sent against them other sections should profess a willingness to accept proposals which only a short time ago they treated with scorn. Should the Kohat Pass difficulty be settled without an expedition, and its history ever be written, the important part played in its solution by the collection of commissariat stores should not be forgotten. It has happened before now that truculent tribes have given in on the eve of an expedition, and history repeats itself even with Frontier tribes. It is not, however, to be supposed that the Pass difficulty is at an end. There are many contingencies which may yet alter the present aspect of affairs. Still the very fact of the Adam Kheys entering upon negotiations is a hopeful sign. Should they consent to the construction of a road, it is to be hoped that it will be made so as to be suitable for the passage of artillery, for an occasion may arise in future years when such communication may be of the greatest importance to the State.

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35	34 5 8	35	31 1 0
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